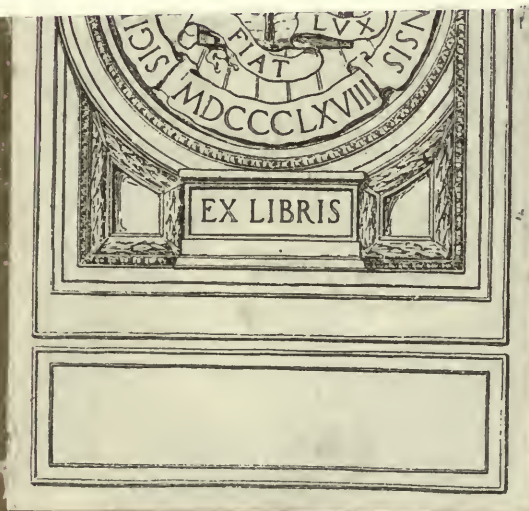


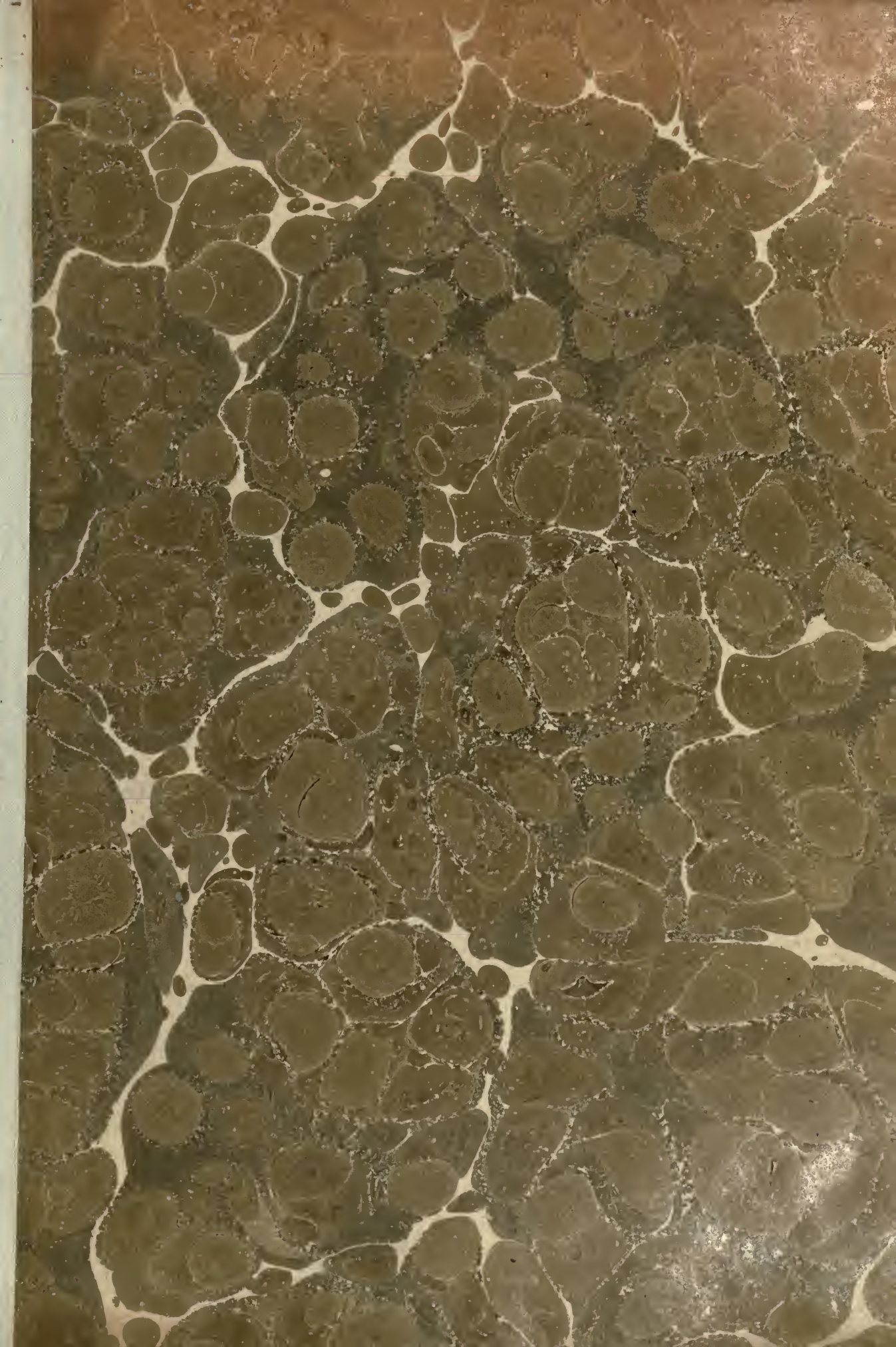
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GREENE'S ARCADIA;

OR,

Menaphon:

CAMILLA'S ALARUM TO SLUMBER EUPHUES

IN HIS MELANCHOLY CELL AT SILEXEDRA.

BY

ROBERT GREENE, A. M.

OMNE TULIT PUNCTUM.

A NEW EDITION.

REPRINTED FROM THE EDITION OF 1616.

LONDON:

From the Private Press

OF

LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN.

PRINTED BY T. DAVISON, WHITEFRIARS.

1814.

TO

R. P. GILLIES, Esq.

OF BALMAKEWAN, IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE,

AS A MARK OF RESPECT

FOR HIS NUMEROUS ATTAINMENTS,

OF ESTEEM

FOR THE VIRTUES OF HIS HEART,

AND ADMIRATION

OF HIS SIMPLE, ELOQUENT, AND COPIOUS GENIUS,

THIS REPRINT

OF

GREENE'S ARCADIA

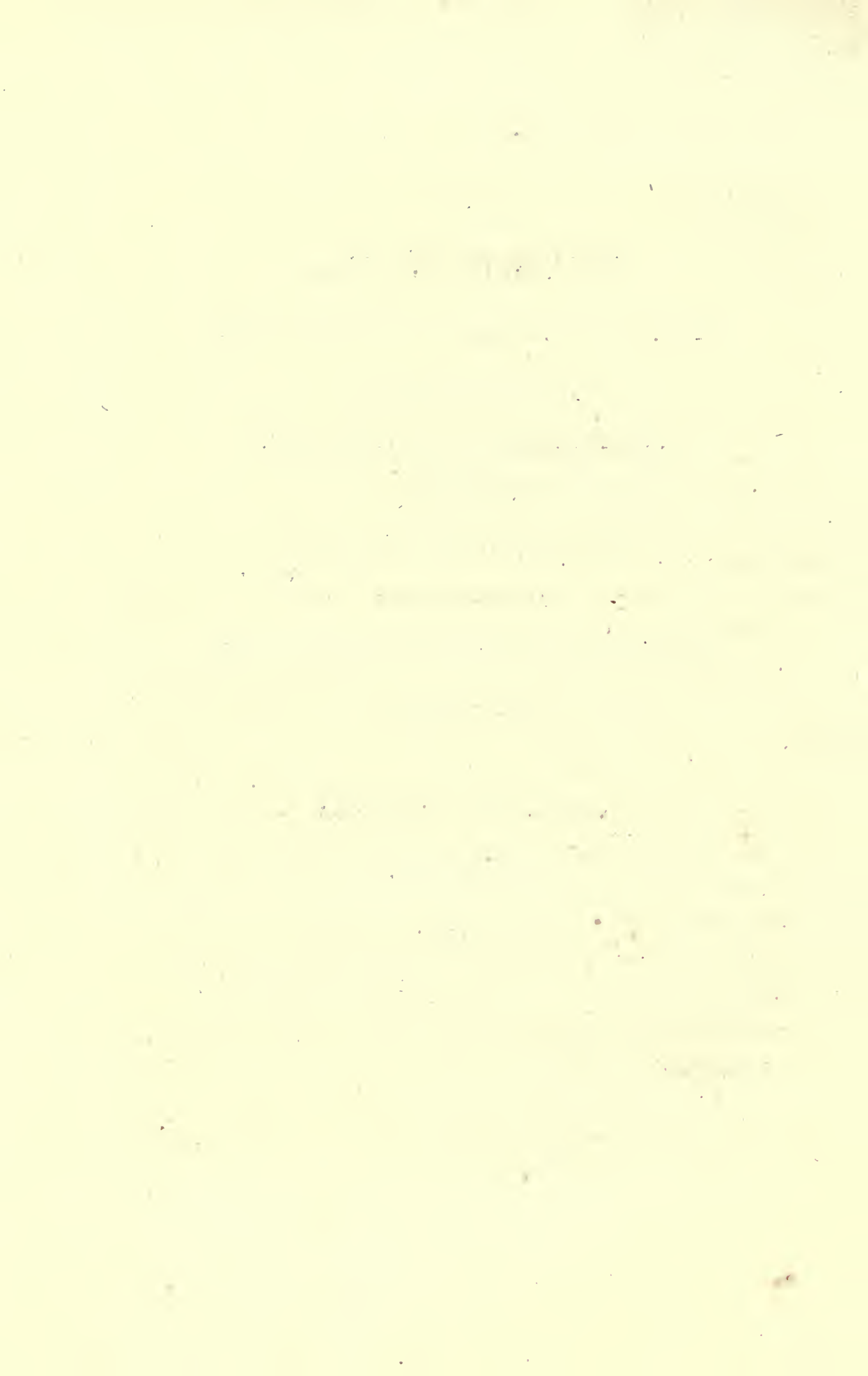
IS DEDICATED,

BY

HIS SINCERE FRIEND,

THE EDITOR.

JULY 25, 1814.



P R E F A C E.

GREENE'S *Arcadia* was first published in 1587, and again 1589, 1599, 1605, 1610, 1616, 1634. The name, scene, and something in the style and construction of the fable, were perhaps suggested by Sir PHILIP SYDNEY'S celebrated romance, though that work did not appear in *print* till 1590. Each commences with consulting the oracle at Delphos; whose dark responses are in both fulfilled in an equally improbable manner¹.

To make SEPHESTIA, under the disguised name and character of SAMELA, at once the object of the amorous attachment of her father, her husband, and her son, each unable to discover the identity of a person so nearly connected with them, is a revolting improbability; which shews the gross and unsettled taste both of the writer and of the age, that could endure, and still more, could even admire, such a fable.

This is far different from the skill and moral feeling displayed in the conduct of the incidents of *Philomela*, where the angelic virtues of a patient, faithful, and beautiful wife, are drawn in conflict with the blood-thirsty cruelties of a husband inflamed by idle jealousies to madness.

¹ See a good analysis of the story of SYDNEY'S *Arcadia*, in DUNLOP'S *History of Fiction*; 3 vols. 8vo. lately published, vol. iii. p. 164.

The style also of this production is, as it seems to me, more liable to that imputation of "a vast excess of allusion," in which GREENE is accused to have followed the fashion set by JOHN LILLY¹, than the work already given.

HENRY UPCHER, in his *commendatory verses*, seems to think this; though he mentions it to the author's praise.

"Of all the flowers a *Lilly* once I lov'd,
Whose labouring beauty branch'd itself abroad;
But now old age his glory hath remov'd,
And *greener* objects are mine eyes abroad.

The poetry interspersed in this romance is pastoral and pleasing, and far exceeds, both in the character of its ingredients and in the spirit with which they are combined, much of that which obtained the applause and led the fashion of the subsequent reign of king James. GREENE's pieces, however, still continued popular throughout that reign, yet not without having made somewhat of a descent from the court to the country, and from the drawing-room to the servants'-hall; for metaphysical conceits became now the ambition of the palace, and learning was encouraged to exercise her usurped triumph over genius².

It may not be unacceptable to the reader to insert here an abstract of the story of GREENE's *Arcadia*.

DEMOCLES, king of Arcadia, sent two of his chief lords to Delphos, to consult the oracle regarding the future fate of his king-

¹ See *Cens. Lit.* vii. 151, 265.

² The reader may find a short but well digested Memoir of GREENE in the new edition of the *Biographical Dictionary* by CHALMERS, vol. xvi. p. 241.

dom. The answer was, “more full of doubts to amaze, than fraught with hope to comfort.” But the king endeavoured to appease the anxieties of his people, who framed their thoughts by his example.

Meanwhile, MENAPHON, the king’s shepherd, walking to the sea-shore to look after his flock, beheld fragments of a ship floating on the waves. Wondering at this sight, he sate still to observe the event, when he perceived a woman holding a child in her arms, and an old man assisting her to climb the mountain, both in an agony of sorrow. Yet as the baby laughed, the mother at moments smiled through her grief; and sung over him the beautiful ditty beginning,

“Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee.”

With this lullaby the baby fell asleep, and SEPHESTIA, the mother, covering it with a mantle, gave full vent to her own complaints; while LAMEDON, the old man, endeavoured to comfort her; though “the daughter of a king, exiled by him from the hope of a crown; banished from court, and parted from her lover, MAXIMUS.”

MENAPHON, hitherto “an atheist in love,” was so struck with her beauty, that he now swore, there was “no god but Cupid.” A conversation ensued, by LAMEDON’S inquiry about the course of the country. SEPHESTIA now represented herself as SAMELA, a native of Cyprus, of mean birth, and widow of a poor gentleman, thrown on the present shore by shipwreck.

MENAPHON received them in his cottage, where they gratefully accepted his hospitality, which was under the conduct of his

sister CARMELA. They retired to rest; but MENAPHON'S slumbers were disturbed by the deep wound which his heart had received.

The next morning MENAPHON led them abroad to see his flocks; when he endeavoured to interest SAMELA by a display of his pastoral wealth, and by speeches of admiration and love; which she parried with great skill, so as to discourage, without offending, him.

SAMELA now reconciled herself to a rural life, and would often herself lead the flocks to the field; when she attracted the notice of DORON, a neighbour of MENAPHON, who described her to his friend MELICERTUS in the poem beginning

“ Like to Diana in her summer weed¹.”

Soon afterwards MENAPHON persuaded SAMELA to accompany him and his sister to a shepherd's meeting. She consented, and went under the disguise of a russet dress of CARMELA. There she met PESANA, a herdsman's daughter, who had been an unsuccessful candidate for MENAPHON'S love, and MELICERTUS, who no sooner saw her than he was struck with melancholy at the likeness she bore to a beloved mistress of whom death had deprived him. All the company were delighted with her beauty, and insisted on making her the mistress of their feast.

When at length SAMELA'S eyes glanced on the looks of MELICERTUS, she also perceived such a likeness to her dead lord, that for

some time she could not refrain from gazing upon him. These glances did not escape the notice of MENAPHON, whom they filled with furious jealousy; while MELICERTUS, filled with another sort of curiosity, was resolved to question the fair shepherdess, in whom he felt a mutual interest. A long dialogue follows, in which she displays both her wit and her sense. When they broke up, all departed full of the exquisite perfections of SAMELA. MELICERTUS returned to his cottage and his couch, to ruminate on her charms. "Did ever," said he, "any one so resemble SEPHESTIA?"

SAMELA, meanwhile, employed her fancy in musing on the looks and manner of MELICERTUS. "Can he," said she, "be a shepherd? His brows contain the characters of nobility, and his wit is full of gentry! SAMELA, is it not thy MAXIMUS?—Fond fool; away with these suppositions!"

MELICERTUS now contrived to feed his flocks near those of MENAPHON; and thus one day brought about a long interview and conversation with SAMELA, to whose care the latter had been left on that occasion. This was interrupted by LAMEDON and MENAPHON, when the lovers stole back to their separate occupations.

While these things were passing, SAMELA's child, PLEUSIDIPPUS, "beautiful by nature as noble by birth," expressed presages of his future fortunes. Five years had scarcely passed over his head, when he began to shew himself among the shepherds' children as "lord of the May-game." His mother gloried in these presages.

Thus did PLEUSIDIPPUS continue to pass his infancy, when walking on the shore to gather cockle and pebble stones, a Thessa-

lian pirate, EURILOCHUS, who came thither to forage for a large booty of beasts, which he was driving before him, saw the boy, and struck with his appearance, thirsted to make him his prey. But determining first to use persuasion, he entered into a conversation with him. The boy replied with such spirit, that the pirate resolved to use force ; by which he succeeded.

The boy was “ arrayed in choice silks and Tyrian purple,” and carried as a present by EURILOCHUS to his king, AGENOR, as a peace-offering for his breaches of law. The king was astonished at the perfections of the young captive. “ Beauty,” said he, “ have I beheld in its brightest orb, but never set eye on immortality before this hour !” ERIPHILA, his queen, was in equal extacy. An order was then given that he should be treated in every respect as the child of a prince.

SAMELA, on learning that her boy was lost, broke forth into the most extravagant grief. MENAPHON endeavoured to appease her ; and took the opportunity to insinuate his own attachment as a source of comfort. This she resented as an insult, till the contest drew from him a coarse expression of anger, which necessitated her to disclaim his interested hospitality. MENAPHON, when he saw she could exist without him, “ became sick for anger, and spent whole eclogues in anguish.” Among these complaints is that which begins

“ Fair fields, proud Flora’s vaunt, why is’t you smile¹ ?”

¹ P. 50.

SAMELA's stripling, now grown to the age of sixteen, flourished in honour and arms above all the knights of the court: OLYMPIA, the king's daughter, most exulted in his fame; and to her he dedicated all his adventures.

Fame, meanwhile, having in the hearing of PLEUSIDIPPUS, while at supper with his mistress, vaunted of Arcadia as the country which bred the most beautiful dames, and the picture being exhibited of a most beautiful woman (which in truth was the portrait of SAMELA), PLEUSIDIPPUS exclaimed, "O Arcadia, Arcadia, storehouse of nymphs, and nursery of beauty!" OLYMPIA started up, and stung by jealousy, vented her scorn on her lover. The youth at first doubted whether to answer mildly, or with indignation, but at length his resentment prevailed. "Since you despise my birth," said he, "take back your favours, and I will to Arcadia, to seek out mischance, or a new mistress."

The king blamed his daughter's hastiness, and endeavoured to appease the youth's resentment. An outward reconciliation was effected; but still PLEUSIDIPPUS resolved to visit Arcadia, where he soon arrived on the shore joining the promontory where he, his mother, and LAMEDON, had been wrecked.

DEMOCLES, with whom our history begun, had at that time committed his daughter, with her infant, her husband MAXIMUS, and his uncle LAMEDON, without oar or mariner, to the fury of the merciless waves, leaving the succession of his kingdom to doubtful chance—his daughter's supposed death having soon after brought his queen to the grave. The king then gave himself up to the forgetfulness of a dissolute and sensual life,

After many years of these vain enjoyments, he heard of the beauty of SAMELA, and not yet abandoning his youthful desires, stole from the court secretly, in the disguise of a shepherd, to seek her out. During this time she lived more contented with her new flock than if she had been queen of Arcadia, while MELICERTUS, pleased with her separation from MENAPHON, visited her every day without dread, and courted her in shepherd's terms. She in return promised marriage to her lover, in the presence of all the shepherds, to be solemnized when the prophecy should be fulfilled.

PLEUSIDIPPUS, in a shepherd's habit, was now tracing the plains of Arcadia, when he met DEMOCLES, whom he mistook for an old shepherd. Of him he enquired for SAMELA; and was growing angry at his unsatisfactory answers, when SAMELA passed by, to fill her bottle at the spring. Her beauty exceeded his hopes; and he thought that fame had been faint in her praise. She was equally struck with his looks, but rejected his amorous advances. DEMOCLES, overhearing this discouragement, could entertain no hope that age would succeed where youth failed. But he suggested to PLEUSIDIPPUS the scheme of carrying her off by force to a neighbouring castle which he owned.

This scheme being adopted, and carried into effect, the stripling again pleaded his love in vain. But DEMOCLES, trusting in the power of gold and empire, was prodigal in offers, which he hoped might prevail when personal charms were rejected. SAMELA, hearing the name of a king, was shocked at finding a lover in a father. She in vain pleaded her fidelity to MELICERTUS, and ashamed to hold a parley with her parent, flung away to her

chamber in a dissembled rage, and there bewailed her misfortunes.

DEMOCLES finding his efforts vain, resolved in revenge, either to obtain his love, or satisfy his hate; and stealing down in a shepherd's apparel, among the swains, found them all in an uproar at the loss of their mistress. A contest now ensued between MENAPHON and MELICERTUS as to their respective claims. These were agreed to be determined by two eclogues descriptive of their loves, of which DEMOCLES, as a stranger, was to sit censor. The prize was awarded to MELICERTUS, who, gathering together 200 clowns, marched forward with old DEMOCLES to attack the castle, where PLEUSIDIPPUS had immured SAMELA. The contest continuing some time doubtful, DEMOCLES began to fear that his nymph might be carried off to Thessaly, and therefore sent secret orders to the court, to send 10,000 men to lie in ambush near the castle. The order was obeyed, and DEMOCLES seizing the opportunity when the two combatants were weary with the conflict, gave the watchword, and the men sallying forth, sacked the castle, and carried them and SAMELA to the court, where the lady was allowed her liberty; but MELICERTUS and PLEUSIDIPPUS were cast into a deep dungeon.

DORON in the mean time employed himself in making love to CARMELA.

DEMOCLES, having SAMELA in his power, did not cease still to persecute her with his love, which she not only withstood in fidelity to MELICERTUS, but rejected with horror, as knowing him to be her father. The wretched monarch now turned love into

hate, and laid a plot for accusing her of adultery, of which the complaint was no sooner made than he condemned her and her lover to death. PLEUSIDIPPUS was set free, for fear of revenge from the king of Thessaly.

This devoted pair were content to die together; and that they might not be separated they both concealed the discovery of themselves from each other.

They were brought to the place of execution, when PLEUSIDIPPUS, sitting on a scaffold with DEMOCLES, Nature began strongly to work in his bosom at the sight of SAMELA brought forth to death: "not love, but reverence; not fear, but fancy, began to assail him." He appealed to DEMOCLES, who replied, that "the anger of a king must be satisfied." The youth wrapped his face in his cloak, and wept; and all the assistants discovered their grief at the sight. But DEMOCLES ordered the deathsman to do his duty. MELICERTUS was exposed to the fatal stroke, when an old woman, attired like a prophetess, exclaimed, "Villain, hold; thou wrongest the daughter of a king!" An outcry, murmur, and muttering was heard. "Now," said the woman, "the Delphian oracle is performed. PLEUSIDIPPUS is thy grandson, and son to fair SEPHESTIA, who stands here under the name of SAMELA; MELICERTUS is MAXIMUS, twice betrothed to SEPHESTIA, and father to PLEUSIDIPPUS. The oracle is fulfilled, and Arcadia shall rest in peace!"—The people gave a shout; the woman vanished; DEMOCLES stared on the face of SEPHESTIA; PLEUSIDIPPUS leaped from his seat, and first covered himself with his mother's robe, and then fell at his father's feet. MAXIMUS looking in his wife's face,

beheld the lineaments of SEPHESTIA ; and both of them, hiding their faces on their son's bosom, burst into tears of joy.

DEMOCLES remaining this time in a trance, at last collected his senses, and embracing all of them with tears, craved pardon of MAXIMUS and SEPHESTIA ; and to shew his sincerity, invested PLEUSIDIPPUS with the crown of Arcadia ; while to LAMEDON, for fidelity to his daughter, he gave a dukedom of that kingdom. MENAPHON was now content to marry PESANA, and DORON took his favourite CARMELA.

Such is the story, in which among many gross improbabilities, and a profusion of those pedantic similes of which JOHN LILLY had set GREENE the example, there are many beautiful passages, an exuberance of pointed and just reflections, an occasional interspersion of pathetic sentiment, and no infrequent instances of skill in the conduct of the fable. The pastoral character of the piece is well preserved ; and the poetry often anticipates the rhythm and construction of a later age.

THE HISTORY OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE

ART OF PRINTING

IN GREAT BRITAIN

FROM THE FIRST BEGINNINGS TO THE PRESENT TIME

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

BY JOHN HENRY

OF THE ART OF PRINTING

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GREENE'S ARCADIA;

OR,

Menaphon :

CAMILLA'S ALARUM TO SLUMBER EUPHUES

IN HIS MELANCHOLY CELL AT SILEXEDRA.

WHEREIN ARE DECIPHERED

THE VARIABLE EFFECTS OF FORTUNE,
THE WONDERS OF LOVE, THE TRIUMPHS OF INCONSTANT TIME.

A WORK WORTHY THE YOUNGEST EARS FOR PLEASURE,

OR,

THE GRAVEST CENSURES FOR PRINCIPLES.

BY ROBERTUS GREENE,

IN ARTIBUS MAGISTER.

OMNE TULIT PUNCTUM.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. STANSBY, FOR I. SMETHWICKE;
AND ARE TO BE SOLD AT HIS SHOP IN ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH-YARD,
UNDER THE DIAL IN FLEET-STREET.

1616.

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TO
THE GENTLEMEN STUDENTS
OF
BOTH UNIVERSITIES¹.

COURTEOUS and wise, whose judgments (not entangled with envy) enlarge the deserts of the learned by your liberal censures, vouchsafe to welcome your scholar-like shepherd with such university entertainment, as either the nature of your bounty or the custom of your common civility may afford. To you he appeals, that knew him *ab extrema pueritia*, whose *placet* he accounts the *plaudite* of his pains: thinking his day-labour was not altogether lavished *sine linea*; if there be any thing at all in it that doth *olere Atticum* in your estimate. I am not ignorant how eloquent our gowned age is grown of late, so that every mechanical mate abhorreth the English he was born to, and plucks, with a solemn periphrasis, his *ut vales* from the inkhorn; which I impute, not so much to the perfection of arts, as to the servile imitation of vain-glorious tragedians, who contend not so seriously to excel in action, as to embowel the clouds in a speech of comparison; thinking themselves more than initiated in poets' immortality, if they but once get Boreas by the beard, and the heavenly Bull by the dew-lap. But herein I cannot so fully

¹ This Address, written by the celebrated TOM NASH, is singularly curious, as embracing a great deal of the literary gossip and literary prejudices of the day. It abounds with quaintness and pedantry, and is far inferior in style to the compositions of his friend GREENE.

bequeath them to folly as their idiot art-masters, that intrude themselves to our ears as the alchymists of eloquence, who (mounted on the stage of Arrogance) think to out-brave better pens with the swelling bombast of bragging blank verse. Indeed it may be the ingrafted overflow of some kill-cow conceit, that overcloyeth their imagination with a more than drunken resolution, being not extemporal in the invention of any other means to vent their manhood, commits the digestion of their choleric incumbrances to the spacious volubility of a drumming decasillabon. Amongst this kind of men, that repose eternity in the mouth of a player, I can but engross some deep-read schoolmen or grammarians, who having no more learning in their skull than will serve to take up a commodity, nor art in their brain than was nourished in a serving-man's idleness, will take upon them to be the ironical censors of all, when God and Poetry doth know they are the simplest of all. To leave all these to the mercy of their mother tongue; that feed on nought but the crumbs that fall from the translator's trencher, I come, sweet friend, to thy *Arcadian Menaphon*, whose attire (though not so stately, yet comely) doth entitle thee, above all other; to that *temperatum dicendi genus*, which Tully in his *Orator* termeth true eloquence. Let other men (as they please) praise the mountain that in seven years bringeth forth a mouse, or the Italian pen that of a packet of pilfries affords the press a pamphlet or two in an age, and then in disguised array vaunts Ovid's and Plutarch's plumes as their own: but give me the man whose extemporal vein in any humour will excel our greatest art-master's deliberate thoughts, whose inventions, quicker than his eye, will challenge the proudest rhetorician to the contention of like perfection with like expedition.

What is he among students so simple, that cannot bring forth (*tanquam aliquando*) some or other thing singular, sleeping betwixt

every sentence? What is not Maro's twelve years' toil, that so famed his twelve *Æneidos*? Or Peter Ramus' sixteen years' pains, that so praised his petty Logic? How is it then our drooping wits should so wonder at an exquisite line that was his master's day labour? Indeed, I must needs say, the descending years from the philosophers of Athens have not been supplied with such present orators as were able in any English vein to be eloquent of their own, but either they must borrow invention of Ariosto and his countrymen; take up choice of words by exchange in Tully's *Tusculans*, and the Latin historiographers' storehouses; similitudes, nay whole sheets and tractates, *verbatim*, from the plenty of Plutarch and Pliny; and, to conclude, their whole method of writing, from the liberty of comical fictions that have succeeded to our rhetoricians, by a second imitation: so that well may the adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*, be the most judicial estimate of our latter writers.

But the hunger of our unsatiate humorists being such as it is, ready to swallow all draff without difference that insinuates itself to their senses under the name of delights, employs oft-times many threadbare wits to empty their invention of their apish devices, and talk most superficially of policy, as those that never were gowned in the university, wherein they revive the old said adage, *Sus Minervam*, and cause the wiser to quip them with *Asinus ad lyram*.

Would gentlemen and riper judgments admit my motion of moderation in a matter of folly, I would persuade them to physic their faculties of seeing and hearing, as the Sabæans do their dulled senses with smelling; who (as Strabo reporteth) overcloyed with such odoriferous savours as the natural increase of their country (balsamum, amomum, with myrrh and frankincense) sends forth, refresh their nostrils with the unsavoury scent of the pitchy slime that Euphrates cast up, and the contagious fumes of goats' beards

burned ; so would I have them, being surfeited unawares with the sweet satiety of eloquence, which the lavish of our copious language may procure, to use the remedy of contraries, and recreate their rebated wits, not as they did, with the scenting of slime or goats' beards burned, but with the overseeing of that *sublime dicendi genus*, which walks abroad for waste paper in each serving-man's pocket, and the otherwhile perusing of our Gothamist's barbarism ; so should the opposite comparison of purity expel the infection of absurdity, and their over-racked rhetoric be the ironical recreation of the reader.

But so far discrepant is the idle usage of our unexperienced and illiterate punies from this prescription, that a tale of Joan of Brainford's will, and the unlucky frumenty, will be as soon entertained into their libraries as the best poem that ever Tasso eternized ; which being the effect of an undiscerning judgment, makes dross as valuable as gold, and loss as welcome as gain : the glow-worm mentioned in Æsop's Fables, namely, the ape's folly, to be mistaken for fire, when, as God wot, poor souls, they have nought but their toil for their heat, their pains for their sweat, and (to bring it to our English proverb) their labour for their travel. Wherein I can but resemble them to the panther, who is so greedy of men's excrements, that if they be hanged up in a vessel higher than his reach, he sooner kills himself with the overstretching of his windless body, than he will cease from his intended enterprize.

Oft have I observed what I now set down : a secular wit that hath lived all days of his life by, *what do you lack !* to be more judicial in matters of conceit, than our quadrant crepundious, that spit *ergo* in the mouth of every one they meet ; yet those and these are affectionate to dogged detracting, as the most poisonous Pasquils, any dirty-mouthed Martin or Momus ever composed, is

gathered up with greediness before it fall to the ground, and bought at the dearest, though they smell of the fripler's lavender half a year after; for I know not how the mind of the meanest is fed with this folly, that they impute singularity to him that slanders privily, and count it a great piece of art in an inkhorn man, in any tapsterly terms whatsoever, to expose his superiors to envy. I will not deny; but in scholar-like matters of controversy, a quicker style may pass as commendable, and that a quip to an ass is as good as a goad to an ox; but when the irregular idiot, that was up to the ears in divinity before ever he met with *probabile* in the university, shall leave *pro et contra* before he can scarcely pronounce it, and come to correct commonweals that never heard of the name of magistrate before he came to Cambridge, it is no marvel if every alehouse vaunt the table of the world turned upside down, since the child beateth his father, and the ass whippeth his master.

But lest I might seem with these night-crows, *Nimis curiosus in aliena republica*, I will turn back to my first text of studies of delight, and talk a little in friendship with a few of our trivial translators. It is a common practice now-a-days, amongst a sort of shifting companions, that run through every art and thrive by none, to leave the trade of *noverint*, whereto they were born, and busy themselves with the endeavours of art, that could scarcely latinise their neck-verse if they should have need: yet English Seneca read by candlelight yields many good sentences, as "Blood is a beggar," and so forth; and if you intreat him fair in a frosty morning, he will afford you whole Hamlets, I should say, handfuls of tragical speeches.

But, O grief! *Tempus edax rerum*, what's that will last always? The sea exhaled by drops will in continuance be dry; and Seneca, let blood line by line, and page by page, at length must needs die to our stage, which makes his famished followers to imitate the kid in Æsop, who, enamoured with the fox's new-fangles, forsook all

hopes of life to leap into a new occupation; and these men, renouncing all possibilities of credit or estimation, to intermeddle with Italian translations, wherein, how poorly they have plodded (as those that are neither puerzal-men, nor are able to distinguish of articles), let all indifferent gentlemen that have travelled in that tongue discern by their two-penny pamphlets. And no marvel though their home-born mediocrity be such in this matter; for what can be hoped of those that thrust Elysium into Hell, and have not learned, so long as they have lived in the spheres, the just measure of the horizon without an hexameter? Sufficeth them to botch up a blank verse with *ifs* and *ands*, and otherwhile for recreation after their candle-stuff, having starched their beards most curiously, to make a peripatetical path into the inner parts of the city, and spend two or three hours in turning over French Dowdie, where they attract more infection in one minute, than they can do eloquence all days of their life, by conversing with any authors of like argument.

But lest in this declamatory vein I should condemn all and commend none, I will propound to your learned imitation those men of import that have laboured with credit in this laudable kind of translation. In the forefront of whom I cannot but place that aged father ERASMUS, that invested most of our Greek writers in the robes of the ancient Romans; in whose traces Philip Melancthon, Sadolet, Plantine, and many other reverend Germans insisting, have re-edified the ruins of our decayed libraries, and marvellously enriched the Latin tongue with the expense of their toil. Not long after, their emulation being transported into England, every private scholar, WILLIAM TURNER, and who not, began to vaunt their smattering of Latin in English impressions.

But amongst others in that age, Sir THOMAS ELIOT's elegance did sever itself from all equals, although Sir THOMAS MORE, with his comical wit, at that instant was not altogether idle: yet was not

knowledge fully confirmed in her monarchy amongst us, till that most famous and fortunate nurse of all learning, Saint John's, in Cambridge, that at that time was as an university within itself, shining so far above all other houses, halls, and hospitals whatsoever, that no college in the town was able to compare with the tithe of her students, having (as I have heard grave men of credit report) more candles lighted in it every winter morning before four of the clock, than the four of the clock bell gave strokes; till she (I say), as a pitying mother, put to her helping hand, and sent from her fruitful womb sufficient scholars both to support her own weal, as also to supply all other inferior foundations' defects, and, namely, that royal erection of Trinity College, which the university orator, in an epistle to the Duke of Somerset, aptly termed *Colonia deducta*, from the suburbs of Saint John's. In which extraordinary conception, *Uno partu in rempublicam prodiere*, the exchequer of eloquence, Sir JOHN CHEEKE, a man of men, supernaturally traded in all tongues, Sir JOHN MASON, Doctor WATSON, REDMAN, ASCHAM, GRINDAL, LEVER, PILKINGTON: all which have either by their private readings or public works, repurged the errors of art expelled from their purity, and set before our eyes a more perfect method of study.

But how ill their précepts have prospered with our idle age, that leave the fountains of sciences to follow the rivers of knowledge, their over-fraught studies with trifling compendiaries may testify; for I know not how it cometh to pass, by the doting practice of our divinity dunces, that strive to make their pupils pulpit-men before they are reconciled to Priscian: but those years which should be employed in Aristotle are expired in epitomes, and well too they may have so much catechism vacation to take up a little refuse philosophy.

And here I could enter into a large field of invective against our abject abbreviations of arts, were it not grown to a new fashion

among our nation, to vaunt the pride of contraction in every manuarie action; insomuch that the Pater-noster, which was wont to fill a sheet of paper, is written in the compass of a penny: whereupon one merrily assumed that proverb to be derived, "No penny, no pater-noster." Which their nice curtailing putteth me in mind of the custom of the Scythians, who, if they had been at any time distressed with famine, took in their girdles shorter, and swaddled themselves straiter, to the intent, no *vacuum* being left in their entrails, hunger should not so much tyrannise over their stomachs: even so these men, oppressed with a greater penury of art, do pound their capacity in barren compendiums, and bound their base humours in the beggarly straits of a hungry analysis, lest longing after that *infinitum* which the poverty of their conceit cannot compass, they sooner yield up their youth to destiny, than their heart to understanding.

How is it then such bungling practitioners in principles should ever profit the commonwealth by their negligent pains, who have no more cunning in logic or dialogue Latin than appertains to the literal construction of either; nevertheless, it is daily apparent to our domestical eyes, that there is none so forward to publish their imperfections, either in their trade of glose or translations, as those that are more unlearned than ignorant, and less conceiving than infants: yet dare I not impute absurdity to all of that society, although some of them have set their names to their simplicity.

Whoever my private opinion condemneth as faulty, MASTER GASCOIGNE is not to be abridged of his deserved esteem, who first beat the path to that perfection which our best poets have aspired to, since his departure, whereto he did ascend by comparing the Italian with the English, as Tully did *Græca cum Latinis*. Neither was M. TURBERVILLE the worst of his time; though in translating he attributed too much to the necessity of the time. And in this page of

cowardice hath stood in awe of envy, that no man since him durst imitate any of the worst of those Roman wonders in English, which makes me think, that either the lovers of mediocrity are very many, or that the number of good poets are very small; and in truth, (MASTER WATSON except, whom I mentioned before) I know not almost any of late days that hath shewed himself singular in any special Latin poem, whose *Amintas*, and translated *Antigone*, may march in equipage of honour with any of your ancient poets.

I will not say but we had a HADDON, whose pen would have challenged the laurel from Homer, together with CAR, that came as near him as Virgil to Theocritus. But THOMAS NEWTON with his *Leiland*, and GABRIEL HARVEY, with two or three other, is almost all the store that is left us at this hour. Epitaphers, and position poets, we have more than a good many, that swarm like crows to a dead carcass, but fly, like swallows in the winter, from any continue subject of wit.

The efficient whereof I imagine to issue from the upstart discipline of our reformatory churchmen, who account wit vanity, and poetry impiety; whose error, although the necessity of philosophy might confute, which lies couched most closely under dark fable's profundity, yet I had rather refer it as a disputative plea by divines, than set it down as a determinate position in my unexperienced opinion. But however their dissensious judgments should decree in their afternoon sessions of *an sit*, the private truth of my discovered creed in this controversy is this, that as that beast was thought scarce worthy to be sacrificed to the Egyptian Epaphus, who had not some or other black spot on his skin; so I deem him far unworthy the name of a scholar, and so consequently to sacrifice his endeavours to art, that is not a poet, either in whole or in part.

And here, peradventure, some desperate quipper will canvass

my purposed comparison *plus ultra*, reconciling the allusion of the black spot to the black pot, which maketh our poets' undermeal. Muses too mutinous, as every stanza they pen after dinner is full pointed with a stab. Which their dagger drunkenness, although it might be excused with *tam Marti, quàm Mercurio*, yet will I cover it as well as I may with that proverbial *facundi calices*, that might well have been doorkeeper to the kan of Silenus, when nodding on his ass trapped with ivy, he made his moist nose-cloth the pausing *intermedium* 'twixt every nap. Let frugal scholars, and fine-fingered novices, take their drink by the ounce, and their wine by the half-penny worths; but it is for a poet to examine the pottle pots, and gage the bottom of whole gallons, *qui bene vult poiein, debet ante pinein*. A pot of blue burning ale, with a fiery flaming toast, is as good as Pallas with the nine Muses on Parnassus top; without the which, in vain they may cry, "O thou, my Muse, inspire me with some pen!" when they want certain liquid sacrifice to rouse her forth her den.

Pardon me, Gentlemen, though somewhat merrily I glance at their immoderate folly, who affirm, that no man writes with conceit except he take counsel of the cup; nor would I have you think, that *Theonino dente*, I arm my style against all, since I do know the moderation of many gentlemen of that study to be so far from infamy as their verse from equality; whose sufficiency, were it as well seen into by those of higher place as it wanders abroad unrewarded in the mouths of ungrateful monsters, no doubt but the remembrance of Mæcenas' liberality extended to Maro, and men of like quality, would have left no memory to that proverb of poverty, *Si nihil attuleris, ibis Homere foras*. Tush, say our English-Italians, the finest wits our climate sends forth are but dry-brained dolts in comparison of other countries; whom if you interrupt with *redde rationem*, they

will tell you of *Petrarch*, *Tasso*, *Celiano*, with an infinite number of others, to whom if I should oppose CHAUCER, LYDGATE, GOWER, with such like, that lived under the tyranny of ignorance, I do think their best lovers would be much discontented with the collation of contraries, if I should write over all their heads, “Hail fellow, well met.” One thing I am sure of, that each of these three have vented their metres with as much admiration in English, as ever the proudest Ariosto did his verse in Italian.

What, should I come to our court, where the otherwhile vacations of our graver nobility are prodigal of more pompous wit, and choice of words, than ever tragic Tasso could attain to? But as for pastoral poems, I will not make the comparison, lest our countrymen’s credit should be discountenanced by the contention; who, although they cannot fare with such inferior facility, yet I know, would carry the bucklers full easily from all foreign bravers, if their *subjectum circa quod* should savour of any thing haughty. And should the challenge of deep conceit be intruded by any foreigner, to bring our English wits to the touchstone of art, I would prefer divine MASTER SPENSER, the miracle of wit, to bandy line by line for my life, in the honour of England, against Spain, France, Italy, and all the world. Neither is he the only swallow of our summer, (although Apollo, if his tripos were up again, would pronounce him his Socrates); but he being forborne, there are extant about London many most able men to revive poetry, though it were executed ten thousand times, as in Plato’s, so in Puritans’ commonwealth; as, namely, for example, MATTHEW ROYDON, THOMAS ACHLOW, and GEORGE PEELE, the first of whom, as he hath shewed himself singular in the immortal epitaph of his beloved *Astrophell*, besides many other most absolute comic inventions (made more public by every man’s praise than they can be by my speech); so the second hath

more than once or twice manifested his deep-witted scholarship in places of credit; and for the last, though not the least of them all, I dare commend him unto all that know him, as the chief supporter of pleasance now living, the Atlas of poetry, and *primus verborum Artifex*; whose first increase, the arraignment of Paris, might plead to your opinions his pregnant dexterity of wit, and manifold variety of invention, wherein (*me judice*) he goeth a step beyond all that write. Sundry other sweet gentlemen I do know, that we have vaunted their pens in private devices, and tricked up a company of taffaty fools with their feathers, whose beauty, if our poets had not pecked with the supply of their periwigs, they might have anticked it until this time, up and down the country with the King of Fairies, and dined every day at the pease-porridge ordinary with Delfrigus.

But Tolasso hath forgotten that it was sometime sacked, and beggars that ever they carried their fardels on footback; and, in truth, no marvel, when as the deserved reputation of one Roscius is of force to enrich a rabble of counterfeits. Yet let subjects, for all their insolence, dedicate a *De propundis* every morning to the preservation of their Cæsar, lest their increasing indignities return them ere long their juggling to mediocrity, and they bewail in weeping blanks the wane of their monarchy.

As poetry hath been honoured in those her forenamed professors, so it hath not been any whit disparaged by WILLIAM WARNER's absolute Albions. And here authority hath made a full point; in whose reverence insisting, I cease to expose to your sport the picture of those pamphleteers and poets, that make a patrimony of *inspeech*, and more than a younger brother's inheritance of their *abcie*. Read favourably, to encourage me in the firstlings of my folly, and persuade yourselves I will persecute those idiots and their heirs unto the third generation, that have made Art bankrupt of her

ornaments, and sent Poetry a begging up and down the country. It may be, my *Anatomy of Absurdities* may acquaint you ere long with my skill in surgery, wherein the diseases of art, more merrily discovered, may make our maimed poets put together their blanks unto the building of an hospital.

If you chance to meet it in Paul's, shaped in a new suit of similitudes, as if, like the eloquent apprentice of Plutarch, it were propped at seven years end in double apparel, think his master hath fulfilled covenants, and only cancelled the indentures of duty. If I please, I will think my ignorance indebted unto you that applaud it; if not, what rests but that I be excluded from your courtesy, like Apocrypha from your Bibles¹?

However, yours ever,

THOMAS NASH.

¹ This Address has been extracted into the *Censura Literaria*, where a few notes, containing dates, &c. are added to the names of the authors mentioned.

It may be useful to bring into one point of view these names thus recorded.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Erasmus. | 16. Abraham France. |
| 2. William Turner. | 17. Thomas Watson. |
| 3. Sir Thomas Eliot. | 18. Dr. Haddon. |
| 4. Sir Thomas More. | 19. Nich. Car. |
| 5. Sir John Cheeke. | 20. Tho. Newton. |
| 6. Sir John Mason. | 21. Gabriel Harvey. |
| 7. Dr. Watson. | 22. Chaucer. |
| 8. Dr. Redman. | 23. Lydgate. |
| 9. R. Ascham. | 24. Gower. |
| 10. Lever. | 25. Edm. Spenser. |
| 11. Pilkington. | 26. Matthew Roydon. |
| 12. Geo. Gascoigne. | 27. Tho. Achlow. |
| 13. Arthur Golding. | 28. George Peele. |
| 14. Dr. Phaer. | 29. Wm. Warner. |
| 15. Rd. Stanihurst. | |

DELICIOUS words, the life of wanton wit,
 That doth inspire our souls with sweet content,
 Why hath your father Hermes thought it fit,
 Mine eyes should surfeit by my heart's consent?
 Full twenty summers have I fading seen,
 And twenty Floras in their golden guise:
 Yet never view'd I such a pleasant *Greene*,
 As this whose garnish'd gleads compar'd, devise.
 Of all the flowers a *Lilly*¹ once I lov'd,
 Whose labouring beauty branch'd itself abroad;
 But now old age his glory hath remov'd,
 And greener objects are mine eyes abroad.
 No country to the downs of *Arcadie*,
 Where *Aganippe*'s ever springing wells
 Do moist the meads with bubbling melody,
 And makes me muse what more in *Delos* dwells,
 There feeds our *Menaphon*'s celestial Muse,
 There makes his pipe his pastoral report:
 Which strained now a note above his use,
 Foretels he'll ne'er come chaunt of *Thoæ*'s sport.
 Read, all that list, and read till you mislike,
 To condemn who can, so Envy be not judge:
 No, read who can, swell more higher, lest it shriek;
Robin, thou hast done well, care not who grudge!

HENRY UPCHER².

¹ JOHN LILLY, a popular, but pedantic writer of that day.

² I believe there are no other relics of this writer known.

THE HISTORY OF THE
 REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE
 YEAR OF HIS MAJESTY'S REIGN 1649

BY
 JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY

IN TWO VOLUMES.
 THE SECOND VOLUME.

LONDON,
 Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1693.

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THE

REPORTS OF THE SHEPHERDS.

AFTER that the wrath of mighty Jove had wrapped Arcadia with noisome pestilence, insomuch that the air yielding prejudicial savour seemed to be peremptory in some fatal resolution, DEMOCLES, Sovereign and King of that famous Continent, pitying the sinister accidents of his people, being a man as just in his censures as royal in his possessions, as careful for the weal of his country as the countenance of his diadem; thinking that unpeopled cities were corrosives in princes' consciences, that the strength of his subjects was the sinews of his dominions, and that every crown must contain a care, not only to win honour by foreign conquests, but in maintaining dignity with civil and domestical insights. DEMOCLES grounding his argument upon these premises, coveting to be counted *Pater patriæ*, calling a parliament together, whither all his nobility, incited by summons, made their repair, elected two of his chief lords to pass unto Delphos, at Apollo's oracle to hear the fatal sentence, either of their future misery or present remedy. They having their charge, posting from Arcadia to the Tripod, where Pithia sate, the sacred Nymph that delivered out Apollo's *dylonimas*, offering (as their manner is) their orisons and presents, as well to entreat by devotion as to persuade by bounty, they had returned from Apollo this doom.

When Neptune, riding on the southern seas,
 Shall from the bosom of his leman yield
 The Arcadian wonder, men and Gods to please,
 Plenty in pride shall march amidst the field.
 Dead men shall war, and unborn babes shall frown,
 And with their falchions hew their footmen down.

When lambs have lions for their surest guide,
 And planets rest upon th' Arcadian hills;
 When swelling seas have neither ebb nor tide;
 When equal banks the ocean margin fills :
 Then look, Arcadians, for a happy time,
 And sweet content within your troubled clime.

No sooner had Pithia delivered this scroll to the lords of Arcadia, but they departed and brought it to DEMOCLES ; who causing the oracle to be read amongst the distressed commons, found the Delphian censure more full of doubts to amaze than fraught with hope to comfort ; thinking rather that the anger of God sent a peremptory presage of ruin, than a probable ambiguity to applaud any hope of remedy. Yet loth to have his careful subjects fall into the baleful labyrinth of despair, DEMOCLES began to discourse unto them, that the interpreters of Apollo's secrets were not the conceits of human reason, but the success of long-expected events ; that comets did portend at the first blaze, but took effect in the dated bosom of the destinies ; that oracles were foretold at the Delphian cave, but were shaped out and finished in the counsel-house. With such persuasive arguments DEMOCLES appeased the distressed thoughts of his doubtful countrymen ; and commanded, by proclamation, that no man should pry into the quiddities of Apollo's answer, lest sundry censures of his divine secrecy should trouble Arcadia with some sudden mutiny. The king thus smoothing the heat of his cares, rested a melancholy man in his court, hiding un-

der his head the double-faced figure of Janus, as well to clear the skies of other men's conceits with smiles, as to furnish out his own dumps with thoughts. But as other beasts level their looks at the countenance of the lion, and birds make wings as the eagles fly, so *Regis ad arbitrium totus componitur orbis*, the people were measured by the mind of their sovereign; and what storms soever they smothered in private conceit, yet they made hay and cried holiday in outward appearance, insomuch that every man repaired to his own home, and fell either unto pleasures or labours, as their living or content allowed them.

Whiles thus Arcadia rested in a silent quiet, MENAPHON, the King's Shepherd, a man of high account among the swains of Arcadia, loved of the nymphs as the paragon of all their country youngsters, walking solitary down to the shore, to see if any of his ewes and lambs were straggled down to the strond to browse on the sea ivy, whereof they take special delight to feed, he found his flocks grazing upon the promontory mountains hardly; whereon resting himself on a hill that overpeered the great Mediterranean, noting how Phœbus fetched his *lavalto*s on the purple plains of Neptunus, as if he had meant to have courted Thetis in the royalty of his robes; the dolphins (the sweet conceiters of music) fetched their careers on the calmed waves, as if Arion had touched the strings of his silver-sounding instrument; the mermaids thrusting their heads from the bosom of Amphitrite, sate on the mounting banks of Neptune, drying their watery tresses in the sunbeams. Æolus forbore to throw abroad his gusts on the slumbering brows of the sea-god, as giving Triton leave to pleasure his queen with desired melody, and Proteus liberty to follow his flocks without disquiet.

MENAPHON looking over the champain of Arcadia, to see if the continent was as full of smiles as the seas were of favours, saw the shrubs, as in a dream, with delightful harmony, and the birds

that chanted on their branches, not disturbed with the least breath of a favourable Zephyrus. Seeing thus the accord of the land and sea, casting a fresh gaze on the water nymphs, he began to consider how Venus was feigned by the poets to spring of the froth of the seas, which drove him straight into a deep conjecture of the inconstancy of love, that, as if Luna were his loadstar, had every minute ebbs and tides, sometime overflowing the banks of Fortune with a gracious look, lightened from the eyes of a favourable lover, otherwhiles ebbing to the dangerous shelf of Despair, with the piercing frown of a froward mistress. MENAPHON, in this brown study, calling to mind certain aphorisms that Avarreon had penned down as principles of Love's follies, being as deep an enemy to fancy as Narcissus was to affection, began thus to scoff at Venus' deity.

"MENAPHON, thy mind's favours are greater than thy wealth's fortunes, thy thoughts higher than thy birth, and thy private conceit better than thy public esteem. 'Thou art a shepherd, MENAPHON, who in feeding of thy flock findest out nature's secrecy, and in preventing thy lambs' prejudice, conceitest the astronomical motions of the heavens; holding thy sheep-walks to yield as great philosophy as the ancients discourse in their learned academies. Thou countest labour as the Indians do their chrysocolia, wherewith they try every metal, and thou examine every action. Content sitteth in thy mind as Neptune in his sea-throne, who with his trident mace appeaseth every storm. When thou seest the heavens frown, thou thinkest on thy faults; and a clear sky putteth thee in mind of grace: the summer's glory tells thee of youth's vanity; the winter's parched leaves of age's declining weakness. Thus in a mirror thou measurest thy deeds with equal and considerate motions, and by being a shepherd findest that which kings want in their royalties. Envy overlooketh thee, renting with the winds the pine-trees of Ida, when the Afric shrubs wave not a leaf with the tempest. Thine eyes are veiled with content, that thou canst not

gaze so high as ambition, and for love;" and with that, in naming of love, the shepherd fell into a great laughter. "Love, MENAPHON: why of all follies that ever poets feigned, or men faulted with, this foolish imagination of love is the greatest. Venus, forsooth, for her wanton escapes must be a goddess, and her bastard a deity. Cupid must be young and ever a boy; to prove that love is fond and witless; wings to make him inconstant, and arrows whereby to shew him fearful; blind (or all were not worth a pin), to prove that Cupid's level is both without aim and reason: thus is the god, and such are his votaries. As soon as our shepherds of Arcadia settle themselves to fancy, and wear the characters of Venus stamped in their foreheads, straight their attire must be quaint, their looks full of amours, as their god's quiver is full of arrows; their eyes holding smiles and tears, to leap out at their mistress' favours or her frowns; sighs must fly as figures of their thoughts, and every wrinkle must be tempered with a passion: thus suited in outward proportion, and made excellent in inward constitution, they straight repair to take view of their mistress's beauty. She, as one observant unto Venus' principles, first tyeth love in her tresses, and wraps affection in the trammels of her hair; snaring our swains in her locks, as Mars in the net; holding in her forehead fortune's calendar, either to assign dismal influence, or some favourable aspect. If a wrinkle appear in her brow, then our shepherd must put on his working-day face, and frame nought but doleful madrigals of sorrow; if a dimple grace her cheek, the heavens cannot prove fatal to our kind-hearted lovers; if she seem coy, then poems of death mounted upon deep-drawn sighs, fly from their master to sue for some favour, alleging how death at the least may date his misery: to be brief, as upon the shores of Lapanthe the winds continue never one day in one quarter, so the thoughts of a lover never continue scarce a minute in one passion; but as fortune's globe so is fancy's case, variable and inconstant.

“ If lovers’ sorrows then be like Sisiphus’ turmoils, and their favours like honey bought with gall, let poor MENAPHON then live at labour, and make esteem of Venus as of Mars his concubine ; and as the Cimbrians hold their idols in account but in every tempest, so make Cupid a god but when thou art overpained with passions, and then MENAPHON will never love ; for as long as thou temperest thy hands with labours, thou canst not fetter thy thoughts with loves. And in this satirical humour, smiling at his own conceits, he took his pipe in his hand, and between every report of his instrument sung a stanza to this effect.

MENAPHON’S SONG.

“ Some say love,
 Foolish love,
 Doth rue and govern all the gods :
 I say love,
 Inconstant love,
 Sets men’s senses far at odds.
 Some swear love,
 Smooth’d face love,
 Is sweetest sweet that men can have :
 I say love,
 Sour love,
 Makes virtues yield as beauty’s slave.
 A bitter sweet, a folly worst of all,
 That forceth wisdom to be folly’s thrall.
 Love is sweet :
 Wherein sweet ?
 In fading pleasures that do feign.
 Beauty sweet :
 Is that sweet,
 That yields sorrow for a gain ?

If love's sweet,
 Herein sweet,
 That minute's joys are monthly woes ;
 'Tis not sweet,
 That is sweet,
 No where, but where repentance grows.
 Then love who list ; if beauty be so sour,
 Labour for me, love rest in Prince's bower."

MENAPHON, having ended his roundelay, rose up, thinking to pass from the mountain down to the valley, casting his eye to the seaside, espied certain fragments of a broken ship floating upon the waves, and sundry persons driven upon the shore like a calm, walking all wet and weary upon the sands : wondering at this strange sight, he stood amazed ; yet desirous to see the event of this accident, he shrouded himself, to rest unespied till he might perceive what would happen : at last he might descry it was a woman holding a child in her arms, and an old man directing her, as it were her guide. These three (as distressed wrecks) preserved by some further fore-pointing fate, coveted to climb the mountains, the better to use the favour of the sun to dry their drenched apparel, at last crawled up where poor MENAPHON lay close, and resting them under a bush, the old man did nothing but send out sighs, and the woman ceased not from streaming forth rivulets of tears, that hung on her cheeks like the drops of pearled dew upon the riches of Flora. The poor babe was the touchstone of his mother's passions ; for when he smiled and lay laughing in her lap, were her heart never so deeply overcharged with her present sorrows, yet, kissing the pretty infant, she lightened out smiles from those cheeks that were furrowed with continual sources of tears ; but if he cried, then sighs as smokes, and sobs as thunder-cracks, foreran those showers that which redoubled distress distilled from her eyes : thus with

pretty inconstant passions trimming up her baby, and at last to lull him asleep, she warbled out of her woeful breast this ditty.

SEPHESTIA'S SONG TO HER CHILD.

Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee :
When thou art old, there's grief enough for thee.

Mother's wag, pretty boy,
Father's sorrow, father's joy !

When thy father first did see

Such a boy by him and me,

He was glad, I was woe,

Fortune changed made him so :

When he had left his pretty boy,

Last his sorrow, first his joy.

Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee :
When thou art old, there's grief enough for thee.

Streaming tears that never stint,

Like pearl drops from a flint,

Fell by course from his eyes,

That one another's place supplies :

Thus he griev'd in every part,

Tears of blood fell from his heart,

When he left his pretty boy,

Father's sorrow, father's joy.

Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee :
When thou art old, there's grief enough for thee.

The wanton smiled, father wept,

Mother cried, baby leapt :

More he crowed, more he cried,

Nature could not sorrow hide.

He must go, he must kiss

Child and mother, baby bliss :

For he left his pretty boy,
 Father's sorrow, father's joy.

Weep not, my wanton, smile upon my knee :
 When thou art old, there's grief enough for thee.

With this lullaby the baby fell asleep, and SEPHESTIA laying it upon the green grass, covered it with a mantle, and then leaning her head on her hand, and her elbow on her lap, she fell afresh to pour forth abundance of complaints, which LAMEDON, the old man, espying, although in his face appeared the map of discontent, and in every wrinkle was a catalogue of woes, yet to cheer up SEPHESTIA, shrouding his inward sorrow with an outward smile, he began to comfort her in this manner.

“SEPHESTIA, thou seest no physic prevails against the gaze of the basilisk, no charm against the sting of the tarantula, no prevention to divert the decree of the Fates, nor no means to recal back the baleful hurt of Fortune. Incurable sores are without Avicen's aphorisms, and therefore no salve for them but patience. Then, my SEPHESTIA, sith thy fall is high and fortune low, thy sorrows great and thy hope little, seeing me partaker of thy miseries, set all upon this, *Solamen miseris socios habuisse doloris*. Chance is like Janus, double-faced, as well full of smiles to comfort as of frowns to dismay ; the ocean at the deadeast ebb returns to a full tide ; when the eagle means to soar highest, he raiseth his flight in the lowest dales : so fareth it with Fortune, who in her highest extremes is most unconstant ; when the tempest of her wrath is most fearful, then look for a calm ; when she beats thee with nettles, then think she will strew thee with roses ; when she is most familiar with furies, her intent is to be most prodigal, SEPHESTIA. Thus are the arrows of fortune feathered with the plumes of the bird halcyon, that changeth colour with the moon, which, howsoever she shoots them, pierce not so deep but they may be cured.

But, SEPHESTIA, thou art daughter to a king, exiled by him from the hope of a crown ; banished (from the pleasures of the court) to the painful fortunes of the country ; parted for love from him thou canst not but love, from MAXIMUS, SEPHESTIA, who for thee hath suffered so many disfavours as either discontent or death can afford. What of all this ; is not Hope the daughter of Time ? Have not stars their favourable aspects, as they have froward opposition ? Is there not a Jupiter as there is a Saturn ? Cannot the influence of smiling Venus stretch as far as the frowning constitution of Mars ? I tell thee, SEPHESTIA, Juno foldeth in her brows the volumes of the destinies ; whom melancholy Saturn deposeth from a crown, she mildly advanceth to a diadem ; then fear not, for if the mother live in misery, yet hath she a sceptre for the son : let the unkindness of thy father be buried in the cinders of obedience, and the want of MAXIMUS be supplied with the presence of his pretty babe, who, being too young for fortune, lies smiling on thy knee and laughs at Fortune. Learn by him, SEPHESTIA, to use patience, which is like the balm in the vale of Jehosaphat, that findeth no wound so deep but it cureth : thou seest already Fortune begins to change her view, for after the great storm that pent our ship, we found a calm that brought us safe to shore ; the mercy of Neptune was more than the envy of Æolus, and the discourtesy of thy father is proportioned with the favour of the gods. Thus, SEPHESTIA, being copartner of thy misery, yet do I seek to allay thy martyrdom ; being sick to myself, yet do I play the physician to thee, wishing thou mayest bear thy sorrows with as much content as I brook my misfortunes with patience." As he was ready to go forward with his persuasive argument, SEPHESTIA, fetching a deep sigh, filling her tender eyes with tears, made this reply. ✕

"Sweet LAMEDON, once partner of my royalties, now partaker of my wants, as constant in his extreme distress, as faithful in higher fortunes ; the turtle percheth not on barren trees, doves delight not

in foul cottages, the lion frequents no putrified haunts, friends follow not after poverty, nor hath sinister chance any drugs from the physicians. *Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes* : and yet, LAMEDON, the misfortune of SEPHESTIA abridgeth not our old contracted amity; thou temperest her exile with thy banishment; and she sailing to Styx, thou ferryest over to Phlegethon. Then, LAMEDON, saying as Andromache said to Hector, *Tu Dominus, tu vir, tu mihi frater eris* : Thy aged years shall be the calendar of my fortunes, and thy grey hairs the parallels of mine actions. If LAMEDON persuade SEPHESTIA to content, PORTIA shall not exceed SEPHESTIA in patience; if he will her to keep a low sail, she will vail all her sheet; if to forget her loves, she will quench them with labours; if to accuse Venus as a foe, I will hate Cupid as an enemy; and seeing the destinies have driven thee from a crown, I will rest satisfied with the country, placing all my delights in honouring thee, and nursing up my pretty wanton. I will imagine a small cottage to be a spacious palace, and think as great quiet in a russet coat, as in royal habiliments. SEPHESTIA, LAMEDON, will not scorn with Juno to turn herself into the shape of Semela's nurse; but unknown, rest careless of my fortunes: the hope of time's return shall be the end of my thoughts, the smiles of my son shall be the nourishment of my heart, and the course of his youth shall be the comfort of my years; every laughter that leaps from his looks shall be the holiday of my conceits, and every tear shall furnish out my griefs, and his father's funerals. I have heard them say, LAMEDON, that the lowest shrubs feel the least tempests, and in the vallies of Africa is heard no thunder; that in country rooms is greatest rest, and in little wealth the least disquiet; dignity treadeth upon glass, and honour is like unto the herb sinara, that when it bloometh most gorgeous then it blasteth; *Aulica vita splendida miseria*; courts have golden dreams, but cottages sweet slumbers: then, LAMEDON, will I disguise myself, with my clothes will I change

my thoughts ; for being poorly attired, I will be meanly minded, and measure my actions by my present estate, not by former fortunes." In saying this, the babe awaked and cried, and she fell to tears mixed with a lullaby.

All this while MENAPHON sat amongst the shrubs, fixing his eyes on the glorious object of her face : he noted her tresses, which he compared to the coloured hyacinth of Arcadia, her brows to the mountain snows that lie on the hills, her eyes to the grey glisten of Titan's gorgeous mantle, her alabaster neck to the whiteness of his flocks, her tears to pearl, her face to borders of lilies interseamed with roses : to be brief, our shepherd MENAPHON, that heretofore was an atheist to love, and as the Thessalian of Bacchus, so he a contemner of Venus, was now, by the wily shaft of Cupid, so entangled in the perfection and beauteous excellency of SEPHESTIA, as now he swore no benign planet but Venus, no god but Cupid, no exquisite deity but Love. Being thus fettered with the pliant persuasions of fancy, impatient in his new affections, as the horse that never before felt the spur, he could not bridle his new conceived amours, but watching when they should depart, perceiving by the gestures of the old man, and the tears of the gentlewoman, that they were distressed, thought to offer any help that lay within the compass of his ability. As thus he mused in his new passions, LAMEDON and SEPHESTIA rose up, and resolved to take course which way the wind blew : passing so down the mountain to go seek out some town, at last, they passing softly on, LAMEDON espied MENAPHON : desirous, therefore, to know the course of the country, he saluted him thus.

" Shepherd, for so far thy attire warrants me ; courteous, for so much thy countenance imports ; if distressed persons, whom fortune hath wronged, and the seas have favoured (if we may count it favour to live and want), may without offence crave so far aid as to know some place where to rest our weary and weather-beaten

bones, our charges shall be paid, and you have for recompense such thanks as fortune's outlaws may yield to their favourers." MENAPHON hearing him speak so gravely, but not fitting his ear to his eye, stood staring still on SEPHESTIA's face, which she perceiving, flashed out such a blush from her alabaster cheeks, that they looked like the ruddy gates of the morning. This sweet bashfulness amazing MENAPHON, at last he began thus to answer.

"Strangers, your degree I know not, therefore pardon if I give less title than your estates merit: fortune's frowns are prince's fortunes, and kings are subject to chance and destiny. Mishap is to be salved with pity, not scorn; and we that are fortune's darlings, are bound to relieve them that are distressed; therefore follow me, and you shall have such succour as a shepherd may afford." LAMEDON and SEPHESTIA were passing glad, and MENAPHON led the way, not content only to feed his sight with the beauty of his new mistress, but thought also to infer some occasion of parley, to hear whether her voice were as melodious as her face beautiful: he therefore prosecuted his prattle thus: "Gentlewoman, when first I saw you sitting upon the Arcadian promontory with your baby on your lap, and this old father by, I thought I had seen Venus with Cupid on her knee, courted by Anchises of Troy; the excellence of your looks could discover no less than Mars his paramour, and the beauty of the child as much as the dignity of her wanton: at last perceiving by your tears and your child's shrieks, that ye were passengers distressed, I lent you sighs to partake your sorrows, and lukewarm drops to signify how I pity overcharged persons: in lieu whereof let me crave your name, country, and parentage." SEPHESTIA seeing by the shepherd's passionate looks, that the swain was half in love, replied thus: "Courteous shepherd, if my blubbering cheeks did look like Venus at a blush, it was when the woeful goddess wept for her fair Adonis: my boy is no Cupid, but the son of Care, Fortune's fondling in his youth, to be

(I hope) her darling in his age: in that your looks saw our grief, and your thoughts pitied our woes, our tongues shall give thanks (the bounty of sorrow's tenants), and our hearts pray that the gods may be as friendly to your flocks, as you favourable unto us. My name is SAMELA, my country Cyprus, my parentage mean, the wife of a poor gentleman now deceased: how we arrived here by shipwreck, gentle shepherd, inquire not, lest it be tedious for thee to hear it, and a double grief for me to rehearse it."

The shepherd not daring displease his mistress, as having love's threats hanging on her lips, he conveyed them home to his house; as soon as they were arrived there, he began at the door to entertain them thus: "Fair mistress, the flower of all our nymphs that live here in Arcadia, this is my cottage, wherein I live content, and your lodging, where (please it you) ye may rest quiet. I have no rich clothes of Egypt to cover the walls, nor store of plate to discover any wealth, for shepherds use neither to be proud nor covetous: you shall find here cheese and milk for dainties, and wool for clothing; in every corner of the house Content sitting smiling and tempering every homely thing with a welcome: this if ye can brook and accept of (as gods allow the meanest hospitality), ye shall have such welcome and fare as Philemon and Baucis gave to Jupiter."

SEPHESTIA thanked him heartily, and going into his house found what he promised; after that they had sat a little by the fire and were well warmed, they went to supper, where SEPHESTIA fed well, as one whom the sea had made hungry, and LAMEDON so plied his teeth, that at supper he spake not one word. After they had taken their repast, MENAPHON, seeing they were weary, and that sleep chimed on to the rest, let them see their lodging, and so gave them the good night. LAMEDON on his flock bed, and SEPHESTIA on her country couch, were so weary, that they slept well; but MENAPHON, poor MENAPHON, neither asked his swains for his sheep, nor took his mole-spade on his neck to see his pas-

tures ; but as a man pained with a thousand passions, drenched in distress, and overwhelmed with a multitude of uncouth cares, he sat like the pictures that Perseus turned with his Gorgon's head into stones. His sister CARMELA kept his house, (for so was the country wench called) and she seeing her brother sit so malcontented, stept to her cupboard, and fetched a little beaten spice in an old bladder ; she spared no evening milk, but went amongst the cream bowls, and made him a posset. But, alas ! love had so locked up the shepherd's stomach, that none would down with MENAPHON.

CARMELA seeing her brother refuse his spiced drink, thought all was not well, and therefore sat down and wept : to be short, she blubbered and he sighed ; and his men, that came in and saw their master with a kercher on his head, mourned ; so that amongst these swains there was such melody, that MENAPHON took his bow and arrows and went to bed, where casting himself, he thought to have beguiled his passions with some sweet slumbers ; but Love, that smiled at his new entertained champion, sitting on his bed's head, pricked him forward with new desires, charging Morpheus, Phobetur, and Icolon, the gods of sleep, to present unto his closed eyes the singular beauty and rare perfections of SAMELA ; (for so will we now call her) in that the idea of her excellence forced him to breathe out scalding sighs, smothered within the furnace of his thoughts, which grew into this or the like passion.

“ I had thought, MENAPHON, that he which weareth the bay leaf had been free from lightning, and the eagle's pen a preservative against thunder ; that labour had been enemy to love, and the eschewing of idleness an antidote against fancy ; but I see by proof, there is no adamant so hard, but the blood of a goat will make soft ; no fort so well defenced, but strong battery will entry ; nor any heart so pliant to restless labours, but enchantments of love will overcome. Unfortunate MENAPHON, that of late thoughtest Venus a strumpet, and her son a bastard, now must thou offer incense at her shrine,

and swear Cupid no less than a god : thou hast reason, MENAPHON ; for he that lives without love lives without life, presuming, as Narcissus, to hate all, and being, like him, at length despised of all. Can there be a sweeter bliss than beauty, a greater heaven than her heavenly perfections that is mistress of thy thoughts ? If the sparkle of her eyes appear in the night, the stars blush at her brightness ; if her hair glisten in the day, Phœbus puts off his wreath of diamonds, as overcome with the shine of her tresses ; if she walk in the fields, Flora, seeing her face, bids all her glorious flowers close themselves, as being by her beauty disgraced ; if her alabaster neck appear, then Hyems covereth his snow, as surpassed in whiteness : to be short, MENAPHON, if SAMELA had appeared in Ida, Juno for majesty, Pallas for wisdom, and Venus for beauty, had let my SAMELA have the supremacy ; why shouldest thou not then love, and think there is no life to love, seeing the end of love is the possession of such a heavenly paragon ? But what of this, MENAPHON ; hast thou any hope to enjoy her person ? She is a widow : true ; but too high for thy fortunes : she is in distress. Ah, MENAPHON ! if thou hast any spark of comfort, this must set thy hope on fire : want is the loadstone of affection, distress forceth deeper than fortune's frowns, and such as are poor will rather love than want relief ; fortune's frowns are whetstones to fancy, and as the horse starteth at the spur, so love is pricked forward with distress. SAMELA is shipwrecked, MENAPHON relieves her ; she wants, he supplies with wealth ; he sues for love, either must she grant, or buy denial with perpetual repentance." In this hope rested the poor shepherd ; and with that, MENAPHON laid his head down on the pillow and took a sound nap, sleeping out fancy with a good slumber.

As soon as the sun appeared, the shepherd got him up, and fed fat with this hope, went merrily with his men to the folds, and there letting forth his sheep, after that he had appointed where they

should graze, returned home, and looking when his guests should rise, having slept ill the last night, went roundly to his breakfast. By that time he had ended his *desiune*, LAMEDON was gotten up, and so was SAMELA. Against their rising CARMELA had shewn her cookery ; and MENAPHON, 'tired in his russet jacket, his red sleeves of camlet, his blue bonnet, and his round slops of country cloth, bestirred him as every joint had been set to a sundry office.

SAMELA no sooner came out of her chamber, but MENAPHON, as one that claimed pity for his passions, bade her good morrow with a firm lover's look. SAMELA knowing the fowl by the feather, was able to cast his disease without his water, perceived that Cupid had caught the poor shepherd in his net, and unless he fought quickly to break out of the snare, would make him a tame fool : fair looks she gave him, and with a smiling sorrow discovered how she grieved at his misfortune, and yet favoured him.

Well, to breakfast they went ; LAMEDON and SAMELA fed hard, but MENAPHON, like the Argive in the date gardens of Arabia, lived with the contemplation of his mistress's beauty. The salamander lives not without fire, the herring from the water, the mole from the earth, nor the cameleon from the air ; nor could MENAPHON live but in sight of his SAMELA : whose breath was perfumed air, whose eyes were fire wherein he delighted to dally, whose heart the earthly paradise wherein he desired to ingraft the essence of his love and affection. Thus did the poor shepherd bathe in a kind of bliss, while his eye, feeding on his mistress's face, surfeited with the excellency of her perfection. So long he gazed, that at length breakfast was ended ; and he, desirous to do her any service, first put her child to nurse, and then led her forth to see his folds, thinking with the sight of his flocks to inveigle her, whose mind had rather have chosen any misfortune than have deigned her eyes on the face and feature of so low a peasant.

Well, abroad they went ; MENAPHON with his sheephook

fringed with crewel, to signify he was chief of the swains; LAMEDON and SAMELA after. Plodding thus over the green fields, at last they came to the mountains where MENAPHON's flocks grazed, and there he discoursed to SAMELA thus. "I tell thee, fair Nymph, these plains that thou seest stretching southward are pastures belonging to MENAPHON; there grows the cinquefoil, and the hyacinth, the cowslip, the primrose, and the violet, which my flocks shall spare; for flowers to make thee garlands; the milk of my ewes shall be meat for my pretty wanton; the wool of the fat wethers, that seem as fine as the fleece that Jason fetched from Colchos, shall serve to make SAMELA webs withal; the mountain tops shall be thy morning walk, and the shady valleys thy evening's harbour; as much as MENAPHON owes shall be at SAMELA's command, if she like to live with MENAPHON."

This was spoken with such deep affects, that SAMELA could scarce keep her from smiling; yet she covered her conceit with a sorrowful countenance, which MENAPHON espying, to make her merry, and rather for his own advantage, seeing LAMEDON was asleep, took her by the hand and sate down, and pulling forth his pipe, began after some melody to carol out this roundelay.

MENAPHON'S ROUNDELAY.

When tender ewes, brought home with evening sun,
 Wend to their folds;
 And to their holds,
 The shepherds trudge when light of day is done,
 Upon a tree
 The eagle, Jove's fair bird, did perch:
 There resteth he:
 A little fly harbour then did search,
 And did presume (though others laugh'd thereat)
 To perch whereas the princely eagle sat.

The eagle frown'd and shook his royal wings,
 And charg'd the fly
 From thence to hie.
 Afraid, in haste the little creature flings;
 Yet seeks again,
 Fearful, to perk him by the eagle's side;
 With moody vein
 The speedy post of Ganymede replied :
 Vassal, avaunt ! or with my wings you die;
 Is 't fit an eagle seat him with a fly ?

The fly crav'd pity; still the eagle frown'd.
 The silly fly,
 Ready to die,
 Disgrac'd, displac'd, fell groveling to the ground.
 The eagle saw,
 And with a royal mind said to the fly,
 " Be not in awe,
 I scorn by me the meanest creature die;
 Then seat thee here ! " The joyful fly up flings,
 And sate safe shadow'd with the eagle's wings.

As soon as MENAPHON had ended this roundelay, turning to SAMELA, after a country blush, he began to court her in this homely fashion. " What think you, SAMELA, of the eagle for this royal deed ? " " That he falsified the old proverb, *Aquila non capit muscas*." " But I mean, SAMELA, are you not in opinion that the eagle gives instance of a princely resolution, in preferring the safety of a fly before the credit of her royal majesty ? " " I think, MENAPHON, that high minds are the shelters of poverty, and kings' seats are coverts for distressed persons ; that the eagle in shrouding the fly did well, but a little forgot her honour. But how think you," said SAMELA, " is this proportion to be observed in love ? I guess no ;

for the fly did it not for love, but for succour. Hath love then respect of circumstance? else it is not love, but lust? for where the parties have no sympathy of estates, there can no firm love be fixed: discord is reputed the mother of division, as in nature this is an unfuted principle, that it faulteth which faileth in uniformity. He that grafts gilliflowers upon the nettle marreth the smell; who covets to tie the lamb and the lion in one tether, makes a brawl; equal fortunes are love's favourites, and therefore should fancy be always limited by geometrical proportion, lest if young matching with old, fire and frost fall at a combat, and if rich with poor, there hap many dangerous and braving objections."

MENAPHON, half nipped in the pate with this reply, yet like a tall soldier stood to his tackling, and made this answer. "Suppose, gentle SAMELA, that a man of mean estate, whom disdainful fortune had abased in tending to make her power prodigal in his misfortunes, being feathered with Cupid's bolt, were snared in the beauty of a queen, should he rather die than discover his amours?" "If queens," quoth she, "were of my mind, I had rather die than perish in baser fortunes." "Venus loved Vulcan," replied MENAPHON. "Truth," quoth SAMELA, "but though he was polt-footed, yet he was a god." "Phao enjoyed Sappho; he a ferryman that lived by his hands' thrift, she a princess that satè invested with a diadem." "The more fortunate," quoth SAMELA, "was he in his honours, and she the less famous in her honesty."

"To leave these instances," replied MENAPHON, (for love had made him hardy) "I, sweet SAMELA, infer these presupposed premises to discover the baseness of my mean birth; and yet the deepness of my affection, who ever since I saw the brightness of your perfection shining upon the mountains of Arcadia, like the glister of the sun upon the topless promontory of Sicilia, was so snared with your beauty, and so inveigled with the excellence of that perfection that exceeds all excellency, that love entering my

desire, hath maintained himself by force ; that unless sweet SAMELA grant me favour of her love, and play the princely eagle, I shall with the poor fly perish in my fortunes." He concluded this period with a deep sigh ; and SAMELA, grieving at this folly of the shepherd, gave him mildly this answer.

" MENAPHON, my distressed haps are the resolution of the destinies, and the wrongs of my youth are the forerunners of my woes in age ; my native home is my worst nursery, and my friends deny that which strangers prejudicially grant. I arrived in Arcadia shipwrecked, and MENAPHON, favouring my sorrows, hath afforded me succours, for which SAMELA rests bound, and will prove thankful. As for love, know that Venus standeth on the tortoise, as shewing that Love creepeth on by degrees, that Affection is like the snail, that steals to the top of the lance by minutes ; the grass hath his increase, yet never any sees it augment ; the sun shadoweth, but the motion is not seen : Love, like those, should enter into the eye, and by long gradations pass into the heart. Cupid hath wings to fly, not that Love should be swift, but that he may soar high, to avoid base thoughts. The topaz being thrown into the fire burns straight, but no sooner out of the flame but it freezeth ; straw is soon kindled, but it is but a blaze ; and love that is caught in a moment, is lost in a minute. Give me leave, MENAPHON, first to sorrow for my fortunes, then to call to mind my husband's late funerals ; then, if the fates have assigned I shall fancy, I will account of thee before any shepherd in Arcadia."

This conclusion of SAMELA drew MENAPHON into such an ecstasy for joy, that he stood as a man metamorphosed ; at last, calling his senses together, he told her he rested satisfied with her answer, and thereupon lent her a kiss, such as blushing Thetis receives from her choicest leman. At this LAMEDON awaked ; otherwise, no doubt, MENAPHON had replied ; but breaking off their talk, they went to view their pastures ; and so passing down to the

place where the sheep grazed, they searched the shepherds' bags, and so emptied their bottles, as SAMELA marvelled at such an uncouth banquet. At last they returned home, MENAPHON glorying in the hope of his success, entertaining SAMELA still with such courtesy, that she, finding such content in the cottage, began to despise the honours of the court.

Resting thus in house with the shepherd, to avoid tedious conceits she framed herself so to country labours, that she oft-times would lead the flocks to the fields herself; and being dressed in homely attire, she seemed like CENONE, that was amorous of Paris. As she thus often traced along the plains, she was noted amongst the shepherds of one DORON, next neighbour to MENAPHON, who entered into the consideration of her beauty, and made report of it to all his fellow swains, so that they chatted nought in the fields but of the new shepherdess. One day, amongst the rest, it chanced that DORON, sitting in parley with another country companion of his, amidst other tattle they prattled of the beauty of SAMELA. "Hast thou seen her?" quoth MELICERTUS (for so was his friend called). "Ay," quoth DORON, "and sighed to see her; not that I was in love, but that I grieved she should be in love with such a one as MENAPHON." "What manner of woman is she?" quoth MELICERTUS. "As well as I can," answered DORON, "I will make description of her."

DORON'S DESCRIPTION OF SAMELA.

Like to Diana in her summer weed,
Girt with a crimson robe of brightest dye,
Goes fair SAMELA.

Whiter than be the flocks that straggling feed,
When wash'd by Arethusa faint they lie,
Is fair SAMELA.

As fair Aurora in her morning grey,
 Deck'd with the ruddy glisten of her love,
 Is fair SAMELA.
 Like lovely Thetis on a calmed day,
 When as her brightness Neptune's fancy move,
 Shines fair SAMELA.

Her tresses gold, her eyes like glassy streams,
 Her teeth are pearl, the breasts are ivory
 Of fair SAMELA.
 Her cheeks, like rose and lily, yield forth gleams,
 Her brows' bright arches fram'd of ebony:
 Thus fair SAMELA.

Passeth fair Venus in her bravest hue,
 And Juno in the shew of majesty,
 For she's SAMELA.
 Pallas in wit: all three if you will view,
 For beauty, wit, and matchless dignity,
 Yield to SAMELA.

"Thou hast," quoth MELICERTUS, "made such a description, as if Priamus' young boy should paint out the perfection of his Greekish paramour. Methinks the idea of her person represents itself an object to my fancy; and that I see in the discovery of her excellence the rare beauties of ——." And with that he broke off abruptly with such a deep sigh, as it seemed his heart should have broken, sitting as the Lapithes, when they gazed on Medusa. DORON, marvelling at this sudden event, was half afraid, as if some apoplexy had astonished his senses; so that cheering up his friend, he demanded what the cause was of this sudden conceit. MELICERTUS, no niggard in discovery of his fortunes, began thus. "I tell thee, DORON, before I kept sheep in Arcadia, I was a shepherd elsewhere, so famous for my flocks as MENAPHON for his folds;

beloved of the nymphs, as he liked of the country damsels ; coveting in my loves to use Cupid's wings, to soar high in my desires, though myself were born to base fortunes. The hobby catcheth no prey, unless she mount beyond her mark ; the palm-tree beareth most boughs where it groweth highest ; and love is most fortunate where his courage is resolute, and though beyond his compass. Grounding therefore on these principles, I fixed mine eyes on a nymph, whose parentage was great, but her beauty far more excellent ; her birth was by many degrees greater than mine, and my worth by many descents less than hers ; yet knowing Venus loved Adonis, and Luna Endymion, that Cupid had bolts feathered with the plumes of a crow, as well as with the pens of an eagle, I attempted, and courted her. I found her looks lightning disdain, and her forehead to contain favours for others, and frowns for me : when I alledged faith, she crossed me with Æneas ; when loyalty, she told me of Jason ; when I swore constancy, she questioned me of Demophoon ; when I craved a final resolution to my fatal passions, she filled her brows full of wrinkles, and her eyes full of fury, turned her back, and shook me off with a *Non placet*.

Thus in loves I lost loves, and for her love had lost all, had I not, when I near despaired the clemency of some courteous star, or rather the very excellence of some mistress's favours, salved my half-despairing malady ; for she seeing that I held a superstitious opinion of love, in honouring him for a deity, not in counting him a vain conceit of poetry, that I thought it sacrilege to wrong my desires, and the basest fortune to enhance my fortune by falsifying my loves to a woman, she left from being so rammage, and gently came to the first, and granted me those favours she might afford, or my thoughts desire."

With this he ceased, and fell again to his sighs, which DORON noting, answered thus. " If, my good MELICERTUS, thou didst enjoy thy loves, what is the occasion thou beginnest with sighs, and

endest with passions?" "Ah, DORON! there ends my joys; for no sooner had I triumphed in my favours, but the trophies of my fortunes fell like the herbs in Syria, that flourish in the morn and fade before night; or like unto the fly tyryma, that taketh life and leaveth it all in one day. So, my DORON, did it fare with me; for I had no sooner enjoyed my love, but the heavens (envious a shepherd should have the fruition of such a heavenly paragon) sent unrevocable fates to deprive me of her life, and she is dead. Dead, DORON! to her, to myself, to all; but not to my memory, for so deep were the characters stamped in my inward senses, that oblivion can never rase out the form of her excellence." And with that he started up, seeking to fall out of those dumps with music, (for he played on his pipe certain sonnets he had contrived in praise of the country wenches); but plain DORON, as plain as a packstaff, desired him to sound a roundelay, and he would sing a song, which he caroled to this effect.

DORON'S JIG.

Through the shrubs as I can crack,

For my lambs pretty ones,

'Mongst many little ones;

Nymphs I mean, whose hair was black

As the crow,

Like the snow,

Her face and brows shine I ween;

I saw a little one,

A bonny pretty one,

As bright, buxom, and as sheen,

As was she

On her knee

That lull'd the god, whose arrows warms
 Such merry little ones,
 Such fair faced pretty ones,
 As dally in love's chiefest harms :
 Such was mine,
 Whose grey eyne
 Made me love. I 'gan to woo
 This sweet little one ;
 This bonny pretty one,
 I woo'd hard a day or two,
 Till she bade,
 Be not sad,
 Woo no more, I am thine own,
 Thy dearest little one,
 Thy truest pretty one.
 Thus was faith and firm love shewn,
 As behoves
 Shepherds' loves.

"How like you this ditty of mine own devising?" quoth
 DORON. "As well as my music," replied MELICERTUS; "for if
 Pan and I strive, Midas being judge, and should hap to give me
 the garland, I doubt not but his ass's ears should be doubled. But
 DORON, so long we dispute of love, and forget our labours, that
 both our flocks shall be unfolded, and to-morrow our merry meet-
 ing hindered." "That is true," quoth DORON, "for there will be
 all the shepherds' daughters and country damsels, and amongst them
 fear not but MENAPHON will bring his fair shepherdess. There,
 MELICERTUS, shalt thou see her that will amate all our moods, and
 amaze thee; and therefore, good MELICERTUS, let us be going."

With this prattle, away they went to their folds, where we leave
 them, and return to MENAPHON, who triumphing in the hope of

his new loves, caused SAMELA to trick her up in her country attire, and make herself brave against the meeting. She then thought, to be coy were to discover her thoughts, dressed herself up in CARMELA's russet cassock, and that so quaintly, as if Venus, in a country petticoat, had thought to wanton it with her lovely Adonis. The morrow came, and away they went, but LAMEDON was left behind to keep the house. At the hour appointed, MENAPHON, CARMELA, and SAMELA came, when all the rest were ready to make merry. As soon as word was brought that MENAPHON came with his new mistress, all the company began to murmur, and every man to prepare his eye for so miraculous an object, but PESANA, a herdsman's daughter of the same parish, that long had loved MENAPHON, and he had filled her brows with frowns, her eyes with fury, and her heart with grief; yet coveting in so open an assembly, as well as she could, to hide a pad in the straw, she expected (as others did) the arrival of her new corival, who at that instant came with MENAPHON into the house.

No sooner was she entered into the parlour, but her eyes gave such a shine, and her face such a brightness, that they stood gazing on this goddess; and she, unacquainted, seeing herself among so many unknown swains, dyed her cheeks with such a vermilion blush, that the country maids themselves fell in love with this fair nymph, and could not blame MENAPHON for being over the shoes with such a beautiful creature. DORON jogged MELICERTUS on the elbow, and so awaked him out of a dream, for he was deeply drowned in the contemplation of her excellency; sending out volleys of sighs in remembrance of his old love, as thus he sat meditating on her favour, how much she resembled her that death had deprived him of. Well, her welcome was great of all the company; and for that she was a stranger, they graced her to make her the mistress of the feast.

MENAPHON, seeing SAMELA thus honoured, conceived no small

content in the advancing of his mistress, being passing jocund and pleasant with the rest of the company, insomuch that every one perceived how the poor swain fed upon the dignities of his mistress's graces. PESANA noting this, began to lower; and CARMELA, winking upon her fellows, answered her frowns with a smile, which doubled her grief; for women's pains are more pinching if they be girded with a frump, than if they be galled with a mischief.

Whiles thus there was bandying of such looks, as every one imported as much as an *impreso*, SAMELA, willing to see the fashion of these country young frows, cast her eyes abroad, and in viewing every face, at last her eyes glanced on the looks of MELICERTUS, whose countenance resembled so unto her dead lord, that as a woman astonied, she stood staring on his face; but ashamed to gaze upon a stranger, she made restraint of her looks, and so taking her eye from her particular object, she sent it abroad to make general survey of their country demeanours.

But amidst all this gazing, he that had seen poor MENAPHON; how, infected with a jealous fury, he stared each man in the face, fearing their eyes should feed or surfeit on his mistress's beauty: if they glanced, he thought straight they would be rivals in his loves; if they flatly looked, then they were deeply snared in affection; if they once smiled on her, they had received some glance from SAMELA that had made them so malapert; if she laughed, she liked, and at that he began to frown. Thus sat poor MENAPHON all dinner while, pained with a thousand jealous passions, keeping his teeth guarders of his stomach, and his eyes watchmen of his loves. But MELICERTUS, half impatient of his new conceived thoughts, determined to try how the damsel was brought up, and whether she was as wise as beautiful: he therefore began to break silence thus.

“The orgies which the Bacchanals kept in Thessalia, the feasts which the melancholy Saturnists founded in Danuby, were never so quailed with silence, but on their festival days they did frolic

amongst themselves with many pleasant parleys: were it not a shame, then, that we of Arcadia, famous for the beauty of our nymphs, and the amorous roundelays of our shepherds, should disgrace Pan's holiday with such melancholy dumps? Courteous country swains, shake off this sobriety; and seeing we have in our company damsels both beautiful and wise, let us entertain them with prattle to try our wits, and tire our time." To this they all agreed with a plaudit. "Then," quoth MELICERTUS, "by your leave, since I was first in motion, I will be first in question, and therefore new-come shepherdess, first to you:" at this SAMELA blushed, and he began thus.

"Fair damsel! when Nereus chatted with Juno he had pardon, in that his prattle came more to pleasure the goddess, than to ratify his own presumption: if I, mistress, be over bold, forgive me; I request not to offend, but to set time free from tediousness. Then, gentle shepherdess, tell me, if you should be transformed, through the anger of the gods, into some shape, what creature would you wish to be in form?" SAMELA, blushing that she was the first that was boarded, yet gathered up her crumbs, and desirous to shew her pregnant wit (as the wisest women be ever tickled with self-love), made him this answer.

"Gentle shepherd, it fits not strangers to be nice, nor maidens too coy, lest the one feel the weight of a scoff, the other the fall of a frump: pithy questions are minds' whetstones, and by discoursing in jest, many doubts are decyphered in earnest; therefore you have forestalled me in craving pardon, when you have no need to feel any grant of pardon. Therefore thus to your question: Daphne, I remember, was turned to a bay tree, Niobe to a flint, Lampetia and her sisters to flowers, and sundry virgins to sundry shapes, according to their merits; but if my wish might serve for a metamorphosis, I would be turned into a sheep." "A sheep; and why so, mistress?" "I reason thus," quoth SAMELA; "my supposition should be simple, my life quiet, my foot the pleasant plains of

Arcadia, and the wealthy riches of Flora; my drink the cool streams that flow from the concave promontory of this continent; my air should be clear, my walks spacious, my thoughts at ease: and can there be (shepherd) any better premises to conclude my reply than these?" "But have you no other allegations to confirm your resolution?" "Yes, sir," quoth she, "and far greater." "Then the law of our first motion," quoth he, "commands you to repeat them."

"Far be it," answered SAMELA, "that I should not do of free-will any thing that this pleasant company commands; therefore thus: were I a sheep, I should be guarded from the folds with jolly swains, such as was Luna's love on the hills of Latmos, their pipes sounding like the melody of Mercury, when he lulled asleep Argus; but more, when the damsels, tracing along the plains, should, with their eyes like sun-bright beams, draw on looks to gaze on such sparkling planets: then, weary with food, should I lie and look on their beauties as on the spotted wealth of the richest firmament; I should listen to their sweet lays, more sweet than the sea-born Syrens: thus feeding on the delicacy of their features, I should, like the Tyrian heifer, fall in love with Agenor's darling."

"Ay, but," quoth MELICERTUS, "those fair-faced damsels oft draw forth the kindest sheep to the shambles." "And what of that, Sir," answered SAMELA, "would not a sheep so long fed with beauty, die for love?" "If she die," quoth PESANA, "there is more kindness in beasts than constancy in men, for they die for love when larks die with leeks." "If they be so wise," quoth MENAPHON, "they shew but their mothers' wits; for what sparks they have of inconstancy they draw from their female fosterers, as the sea doth ebbs and tides from the moon." "So be it, Sir," answered PESANA: "then no doubt your mother was made of a weather-cock, that brought forth such a wavering companion; for you, M. MENAPHON, measure your looks by minutes, and your loves are like lightning, which no sooner flash on the eye but they vanish." "It is, then," quoth MENAPHON, "because mine eye is a foolish

judge, and chooseth too basely, which when my heart censures of, it casts away as refuse." "It were best, then," said PESANA, "to discharge such unjust judges of their seats, and to set your ears hearers of your love pleas." "If they fault," quoth MELICERTUS, "every market town hath a remedy, or else there is never a baker near by seven miles." "Stay, courteous shepherds," quoth SAMELA, "these jests are too broad before, they are cynical, like Diogenes' quips, that had large feathers and sharp heads: it little fits in this company to bandy taunts of love, seeing you are unwedded, and these all maidens addicted to chastity." "You speak well as a patroness of our credit," quoth PESANA, "for indeed we be virgins, and addicted to virginity."

"Now," quoth MENAPHON, "that you have got a virgin in your mouth, you will never leave chaunting the word till you prove yourself either a Vestal or a Sybil." "Suppose she were a Vestal," quoth MELICERTUS, "I had almost said a virgin (but God forbid I had made such a doubtful supposition), she might carry water with Amulia in a sieve; for, amongst all the rest of virgins, we read of none but her that wrought such a miracle."

PESANA hearing how pleasantly MELICERTUS played with her nose, thought to give him a great bone to gnaw upon, which she cast in his teeth thus briefly. "I remember, Sir, that Epicurus measured every man's diet by his own principles: Apradas, the great Macedonian pirate, thought every one had a letter of mart that sails in the ocean: none came to knock at Diogenes' tub, but was supposed a Cynic; and fancy of late hath so tied you to his vanities, that you will think Vesta a flat figured conceit of poetry."

SAMELA, perceiving these blows would grow to deep wounds, broke off their talk with this pretty digression: "Gentlemen, to end this strife, I pray you let us hear the opinion of DORON; for all this while neither he nor CARMELA have uttered one word, but sat as censors at our pleas: 'twere necessary he told us how his heart came

thus on his halfpenny." DORON, hearing SAMELA thus pleasant, made presently this blunt reply: "I was, fair mistress, in solemn doubt with myself, whether in being a sheep you would be a ram or an ewe?" "An ewe, no doubt," quoth SAMELA, "for horns are the heaviest burthen that the head can bear." As DORON was ready to reply, came in suddenly to this parley four or five old shepherds, who broke off their prattle, that from chat they fell to drinking; and so, after some parley of their flocks, every one departed to their own home, where they talked of the exquisite perfection of SAMELA, especially MELICERTUS, who, gotten to his own cottage, and lain down in his couch by himself, began to ruminate on SAMELA's shape.

"Ah, MELICERTUS, what an object fortune this day brought to thy eyes! presenting a strange idea to thy sight, as appeared to Achilles of his dead friend Patroclus; tresses of gold like the tammels of SEPHESTIA's locks, a face fairer than Venus, such was SEPHESTIA: her eye paints her out SEPHESTIA, her voice sounds her out SEPHESTIA, she seemeth none but SEPHESTIA: but seeing she is dead, and there lives not such another SEPHESTIA, sue to her and love her, for that it is either a self-same or another SEPHESTIA."

In this hope MELICERTUS fell to his slumber, but SAMELA was not content, for she began thus to muse with herself: "May this MELICERTUS be a shepherd? or can a country cottage afford such perfection? Doth this coast bring forth such excellency? then happy are the virgins that shall have such suitors, and the wives such pleasing husbands: but his face is not inchaced with any rustic proportion, his brows contain the characters of nobility, and his looks in shepherd's weed are lordly, his voice pleasing, his wit full of gentry: weigh all these equally, and consider, SAMELA, is it not thy MAXIMUS? Fond fool! away with these suppositions: Could the dreaming of Andromache call Hector from his grave? or can the vision of my husband raise him from the seas? Tush, stoop not to such vanities; he is dead, and therefore grieve not thy memory with

the imagination of his new revive, for there hath been but one Hippolitus found to be Virbius, twice a man. To salve SAMELA, then, this suppose: if they court thee with hyacinth, entertain them with roses; if he send thee a lamb, present him an ewe; if he woo, be wooed, and for no other reason but he is like MAXIMUS."

Thus he rested, and thus she slept, all parties being equally content and satisfied with hope except PESANA, who, fettered with the feature of her best beloved MENAPHON, sat cursing Cupid as a partial deity, that would make more day-light in the firmament than one sun, more rainbows in the heaven than one Iris, and more loves in one heart than one settled passion: many prayers she made to Venus for revenge, many vows to Cupid, many orisons to Hymeneus, if she might possess the type of her desires.

Well, poor soul, howsoever she was pained, she smothered all with patience, and thought to brave love with seeming not to love; and thus she daily drove out the time with labour and looking to her herd, hearing every day by DORON, who was her kinsman, what success MENAPHON had in his loves.

Thus fates and fortunes dallying a doleful catastrophe, to make a more pleasing epitasis, it fell out amongst them thus: MELICERTUS going to the fields, as he was wont to do, with his flocks, drove to graze as near the swains of MENAPHON as he might, to have view of his new entertained mistress, who, according to his expectation, came thither every day. MELICERTUS, esteeming her to be some farmer's daughter at the most, could not tell how to court her; yet, at length calling to remembrance her rare wit discovered in their last discourses, finding opportunity to give her both ball and racket, seeing the coast was clear, and that none but SAMELA and he were in the field, he left his flock in the valley, and stept unto her, and saluted her thus.

"Mistress of all eyes that glance but at the excellence of your perfection, Sovereign of all such as Venus hath allowed for lovers, CEnone's over-match, Arcadia's comet, Beauty's second comfort,

all hail! Seeing you sit like Juno when she first watched her white heifer on the Lincen downs, as bright as silver Phœbe mounted on the high top of the ruddy element, I was, by a strange attractive force, drawn, as the adamant draws the iron, or the jet the straw, to visit your sweet self in the shade, and afford you such company as a poor swain may yield without offence; which if you shall vouch to deign of, I shall be as glad of such accepted service, as Paris was first of his best beloved paramour."

SAMELA, looking upon the shepherd's face, and seeing his utterance full of broken sighs, thought to be pleasant with her shepherd thus: "Arcadia's Apollo, whose brightness draws every eye to turn as the Heliotropion doth after her load; fairest of shepherds; the nymph's sweetest object; women's wrong, in wronging many with one's due, welcome; and so welcome, as we vouchsafe of your service, admit of your company, as of him that is the grace of all companies; and, if we durst upon any light pardon, would venture to request you to shew us a cast of your cunning." SAMELA made this reply, because she heard him so superfine, as if Ephebus had learned him to refine his mother's tongue; wherefore though he had done it of an inkhorn desire to be eloquent, and MELICERTUS thinking SAMELA had learned with Lucilla in Athens to anatomize wit, and speak none but *similes*, imagined she smoothed her talk to be thought like Sappho, Phaon's paramour.

Thus deceived either in other's suppositions, SAMELA followed her suit thus: "I know, Priamus' wanton could not be without flocks of nymphs to follow him in the vale of Ida: Beauty hath legions to attend her excellency: if the shepherd be true; if, like Narcissus, you wrap not your face in the cloud of disdain, you cannot but have some rare paragon to your mistress, whom I would have you in some sonnet describe as Jove's last love, if Jove could get from Juno."

"My pipe shall presume, and I adventure with my voice to set out my mistress's favour, for your excellence to censure of, and

therefore thus:" yet MELICERTUS, for that he had a further reach, would not make any clownish description, chanted it thus cunningly.

MELICERTUS'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS MISTRESS.

Tune on, my pipe, the praises of my Love,
And midst thy oaten harmony recount,
How fair she is that makes thy music mount,
And every string of thy heart's harp to move.

Shall I compare her form unto the sphere,
Whence sun-bright Venus vaunts her silver shine?
Ah, more than that by just compare is thine,
Whose crystal looks the cloudy heavens do clear.

How oft have I descending Titan seen
His burning locks couch in the sea-queen's lap,
And beauteous Thetis his red body wrap
In watry robes, as he her lord had been!

When as my Nymph, impatient of the night,
Bade bright Atræus with his train give place;
Whiles she led forth the day with her fair face,
And lent each star a more than Delian light.

Not Jove or Nature (should they both agree
To make a woman of the firmament,
Of his mix'd purity) could not invent
A sky-born form so beautiful as she!

When MELICERTUS had ended this roundelay in praise of his mistress, SAMELA perceived by his description, that either some better poet than himself had made it, or else that his former phrase was dissembled; wherefore, to try him thoroughly, and to see what snake lay hid under the grass, she followed the chase in this manner.

“MELICERTUS, might not a stranger crave your mistress’s name?” At this the shepherd blushed, and made no reply. “How now?” quoth SAMELA; “What is she so mean that you shame, or so high that you fear to bewray the sovereign of your thoughts? stand not in doubt, man; for be she base, I read that mighty Tamberlaine, after his wife Xenocrate (the world’s fair eye) passed out of the theatre of this mortal life, he chose stigmatical trulls to please his humorous fancy. Be she a princess, honour hangs in high desires, and it is the token of a high mind to venture for a queen: then, gentle shepherd, tell me thy mistress’s name.”

MELICERTUS, hearing his goddess speak so favourably, breathed out this sudden reply: “Too high SAMELA, and therefore I fear with the Syrian wolves to bark against the moon; or with them of Scyrum, to shoot against the stars, in the height of my thoughts soaring too high, to fall with woeful repenting Icarus. No sooner did mine eye glance upon her beauty, but as if Love and Fate had sat to forge my fatal disquiet, they trapt me within her looks, and hailing her idea through the passage of my sight, placed it so deeply in the centre of my heart, as maugre all my studious endeavour, it still and ever will keep restless possession. Noting her virtues, her beauties, her perfections, her excellence, and fear of her too high-born parentage, though painfully fettered, yet have I still feared to dare so haughty an attempt to so brave a personage: lest she offensive at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts.”

This conclusion, broken with an abrupt passion, could not so satisfy SAMELA, but she would be further inquisitive. At last, after many questions, he answered thus: “Seeing, SAMELA, I consume myself and displease you, to hazard for the salve that may cure my malady, and satisfy your question, know it is the beauteous SAMELA.” “Be there more of that name in Arcadia beside myself?” quoth she. “I know not,” said MELICERTUS; “but were there a million, only you are MELICERTUS’S SAMELA.” “But of a

million," quoth she, "I cannot be MELICERTUS'S SAMELA; for love hath put one arrow of desire in his quiver, but one string to his bow, and in choice but one aim of affection." "Have ye already," said MELICERTUS, "set your rest upon some higher personage?" "No," said SAMELA, "I mean by yourself; for I have heard that your fancy is linked already to a beautiful shepherdess in Arcadia."

At this the poor swain tainted his cheeks with a vermilion die; yet thinking to carry out the matter with a jest, he stood to his tackling thus: "Whosoever, SAMELA, descanted of that love, told you a Canterbury tale; some prophetic full mouth, that, as he were a cobbler's eldest son, would by the last tell where another's shoe wrings; but his sowterly aim was just level, in thinking every look was love, or every fair word a pawn on loyalty."

"Then," said SAMELA, taking him at a rebound, "neither may I think your glances to be fancies, nor your greatest protestation any assurance of deep affection: therefore, ceasing off to court any further at this time, think you have proved yourself too tall a soldier to continue so long at battery, and that I am a favourable foe that have continued so long at parley: but I charge you, by the love you owe your dearest mistress, not to say any more as touching love at this time." "If, SAMELA," said he, "thou hadst enjoined me, as Juno did to Hercules, most dangerous labours, I would have discovered my love by obedience, and my affection by death: yet let me crave this, that as I began with a sonnet, so I may end with a madrigal." "Content, MELICERTUS," quoth she, "for none more than I love music." Upon this reply, the shepherd, proud, followed with this ditty.

MELICERTUS'S MADRIGAL.

What are my sheep without their wonted food?

What is my life except I gain my love?

My sheep consume and faint for want of blood,

My life is lost unless I grace approve.

No flower that sapless thrives ;
 No turtle without pheer.
 The day without the sun doth lour for woe :
 Then woe mine eyes, unless thy beauty see
 My sun, SAMELA's eyes, by whom I know
 Wherein delight consists, where pleasures be.
 Nought more the heart revives
 Than to embrace his dear.
 The stars from earthly humours gain their light ;
 Our humours by their light possess their power :
 SAMELA's eyes, fed by my weeping sight,
 Infudes my pains or joys, by smile or lour.
 So wends the source of love ;
 It feeds, it fails, it ends.
 Kind looks, clear to your joy, behold her eyes,
 Admire her heart, desire to taste her kisses :
 In them the heaven of joy and solace lies ;
 Without them every hope his succour misses.
 Oh, how I love to prove,
 Whereto this solace tends.

Scarce had the shepherd ended this madrigal, but SAMELA began to frown, saying he had broken promise. MELICERTUS alledged, if he had uttered any passion, 'twas sung, not said. Thus these lovers, in a humorous descant of their prattle, espied, afar off, old LAMEDON and MENAPHON coming towards them : whereupon, kissing in conceit, and prattling with interchanged glances, MELICERTUS stole to his sheep, and SAMELA sat her down, making of nets to catch birds.

At last LAMEDON and her love came, and after many gracious looks and much good parley, helped her home with her sheep, and put them in the folds : but leaving these amorous shepherds busy in their loves, let us return at length to the pretty baby, SAMELA's child, whom MENAPHON had put to nurse in the country. This infant being by nature beautiful, and by birth noble, even in his

cradle expressed to the eyes of the gazers such glorious presages of his approaching fortunes, as if another Alcides (the arm-strong darling of the doubled night), by wrestling with snakes in his swaddling clouts, should prophesy to the world the approaching wonders of his prowess. So did his fiery looks reflect terror to the weak beholders of his ingrafted nobility, as if some god twice-born, like to the Thracian Bacchus, forsaking his heaven-born deity, should delude our eyes with the alternate form of his infancy.

Five years had full run their monthly revolution, when as this beauteous boy began to shew himself among the shepherd's children, with whom he had no sooner contracted familiar acquaintance but straight he was chosen lord of the May-game, king of their sports, and ringleader to their revels, insomuch that his tender mother beholding him by chance, mounted in his kingly majesty, and imitating honourable justice in his gamesome exercise of discipline, with tears of joy took up these prophetic terms; "Well do I see, where God and Fate hath vowed felicity, no adverse fortune may expel prosperity. PLEUSIDIPPUS, thou art young, thy looks high, and thy thoughts haughty; sovereignty is seated in thine eyes, and honour in thy heart: I fear this fire will have his flame, and then am I undone in thee, my son. My country life (sweet country life), in thy proud soaring hopes, despoiled and disrobed of the disguised array of his rest, must return russet weeds to the folds where I left my fears, and haste to the court of my hell, there to invest me with my wonted cares! How now, SAMELA, wilt thou be a Sybil of mishaps to thyself? The angry heavens that have eternized thy exile, have established thy content in Arcadia, my content in Arcadia, that we may be no longer then, my PLEUSIDIPPUS, days in Arcadia, which I have cause to fear; for the whelps of the lion are no longer harmless than when they are whelps, and babes are no longer to be awed than while they are babes: Ay, but nature:" and therewith she paused, being interrupted by a tumult of boys, that by young PLEUSIDIPPUS's com-

mand fell upon one of their fellows and beat him most cruelly, for playing false play at nine-holes; which she espying through the lattice window, could not choose but smile above measure: but when she saw him, in his childish terms, condemn one to death, for despising the authority bequeathed him by the rest of the boys, then she bethought her of the Persian Cyrus that deposed his grandfather Astyages, whose use it was, at like age, to imitate majesty in like manner.

In this distraction of thoughts she had not long time stayed, but LAMEDON and MENAPHON called her away to accompany them to the folds, whiles PLEUSIDIPPUS, hasting to the execution of justice, dismissed off his boyish session till their next meeting: where, how imperiously he behaved himself in punishing misorders amongst his equals, in using more than jesting justice towards his untamed copesmates, I refer it to the annals of the Arcadians, that dilate not a little of this ingenious argument.

In this sort did PLEUSIDIPPUS draw forth his infancy, till, on a time, walking to the shore, where he with his mother were wrecked, to gather cockle and pebble stones, as children are wont, there arrived on the strand a Thessalian pirate named EURILOCHUS, who, after he had foraged in the Arcadian confines, driving before him a large booty of beasts to his ships, espied this pretty infant; when, gazing on his face as wanton Jove gazed on Phrygian Ganymede in the fields of Ida, he exhaled into his eyes such deep impression of his perfection, as that his thought never thirsted so much after any prey as this pretty PLEUSIDIPPUS's possession.

But determining first to assay him by courtesy, before he assailed him with rigour, he began to try his wit after this manner: "My little child, whence art thou, where wert thou born, what is thy name, and wherefore wanderest thou thus all alone on the shore?" "I pray ye, what are ye, Sir," quoth PLEUSIDIPPUS, "that deal thus with me by interrogatories, as if I were some runaway?" "Wilt thou not tell me, then, who was thy father?" said he. "Good Sir,

if ye will needs know, go ask that of my mother." "He hath said well, my Lord," quoth ROMANIO, who was one of his special associates; "for wise are the children in these days that know their own fathers, especially if they be begotten in dog-days, when their mothers are frantic with love, and young men furious for lust. Besides, who knows not that these Arcadians are given to take the benefit of every Hodge, when they will sacrifice their virginity to Venus, though they have but a bush of nettles for their bed? and sure this boy is but some shepherd's bastard at the most, howsoever this wanton face importeth more than appearance."

PLEUSIDIPPUS's eyes at this speech resolved into fire, and his face in purple, with a more than common courage in children of his years and stature, gave him the lie roundly in this reply: "Peasant, the bastard in thy face, for I am a gentleman, wert thou a man in courage, as thou art a cow in proportion, thou wouldest never have so much impaired thy honesty, as to derogate from my honour. Look not in my face, but level at my heart by this that thou seest:" and therewith he let drive at him with such pebble-stones as he had in his hat, insomuch that ROMANIO was driven to his heels, to shun this sudden hailshot, and EURILOCHUS resolved into laughter, and in terms of admiration most highly extolled so exceeding magnanimity in so little a body; which how available it proved to the confirmation of his fancy, that was before inflamed with his features, let them imagine that have noted the imbecility of that age, and the unresisted fury of men at arms.

Sufficeth at this instant to unfold (all other circumstances of praise laid apart) that EURILOCHUS being far in love with his extraordinary lineaments, awaited no farther parley, but willed his men perforce to hoist him a shipboard; intending as soon as ever he arrived in Thessaly, by sending him to the court as a present, to make peace with his lord and master AGENOR, who not long before had proclaimed him as a notorious pirate throughout all his dominions.

Neither swerved he one whit from his purpose; for no sooner

had he cast anchor in the port of Adrianopolis, but he arrayed him in choice silks and Tyrian purple, and so sent him as a prize to the king of that country ; who walking as then in his summer-garden with his queen, the beauteous ERIPHILA, fell to discourse (as one well seen in philosophy) of herbs and flowers, as the savour or colour did occasion ; and having spent some time in disputing their medicinable properties, his lady reaching him a marigold, he began to moralize of it thus merrily. “ I marvel the poets, that were so prodigal in painting the amorous affection of the sun to his hyacinth, did never observe the relation of love ’twixt him and the marigold ; it should seem, either they were loth to incur the displeasure of women by propounding, in the way of comparison, any servile imitation for headstrong wives, that love no precepts less than those pertaining unto duty ; or that the flower, not so usual in their gardens as ours, in her unacquainted name, did obscure the honour of her amours to Apollo, to whose motions reducing the method of her springing, she waketh and sleepeth, openeth and shutteth her golden leaves as he riseth and setteth.”

“ Well did you forestal my exception,” quoth ERIPHILA, “ in terming it a servile imitation ; for were the condition of a wife so slavish as your similitude would infer, I had as lief be your page as your spouse, your dog as your darling.” “ Not so, sweet wife,” answered AGENOR ; “ but the comparison holdeth in this, that as the marigold resembleth the sun both in colour and form, so each man’s wife ought every way to be the image of her husband, framing her countenance to smile, when she sees him disposed to mirth, and contrariwise her eyes to tears, he being surcharged with melancholy. As the marigold displayeth the orient ornaments of her beauty, and to the resplendent view of none but her lover Hyperion, so ought not a woman of modesty lay open the allurements of her face to any but her espoused pheer, in whose absence, like the marigold in the absence of the sun, she ought to shut up her doors, and solemnize continual night, till her husband, her sun, making a happy

return, unsealeth her silence with the joy of his sight." "Believe me, but if all flowers," quoth ERIPHILA, "afford such influence of eloquence to our adverse orators, I'll exempt them all from my smell, for fear they be all planted to poison."

"Oft have I heard," replied AGENOR, "our cunning physicians conclude, that one poison is harmless to another, which if they be so, there is no cause why a thistle should fear to be stung of a nettle." "I can tell you, Sir, you were best beware, lest in wading too far in comparisons of thistles and nettles, you exchange not your rose for a nettle." "If I do," quoth AGENOR, "it is no more, but my gardener shall pluck it up by the roots, and throw it over the wall as a weed." "To end this jest, which else would issue to a jar, what purple flower is this, in form like a hyacinth," quoth ERIPHILA, "so cunningly dropped with blood, as if nature had inter-meddled with the herald's art to emblazon a bleeding heart?" "It is the flower into which, poets feign, Venus caused dying Adonis to be turned a fair boy, but passing infortunate." "Was it possible," quoth ERIPHILA, "that ever nature should be so bounteous to a boy, to give him a face in despite of women so fair? Feign would I see such an object, and then would I defy beauty for imparting our excellency to any inferior object."

In saying these words (as if Fortune meant to present her fancy with her desired felicity), ROMANIO, conducted by one of the lords, came with young PLEUSIDIPPUS in his hand into the privy garden, where discoursing unto the king the intent of EURILOCHUS in presenting him with such an inestimable jewel, the manner of his taking, of the strand of Arcadia, with other circumstances of vowed allegiance; all which being gratefully accepted of AGENOR, he sealed their several pardons, and gave them leave to depart. But when he had thoroughly observed every perfection of young PLEUSIDIPPUS, he burst into these terms of passion: "Had sea-born Pontia then an applicable ear in our idleness, that to testify her eternal deity she should send us a second Adonis to delude our senses? whatever

may deserve the name, fair have I seen before, beauty have I beheld in his brightest orb, but never set eye on immortality before this hour." ERIPHILA, likewise, in no less extasy, seeing her eyes to dazzle with the reflex of his beauty, and her cheeks tainted with a blush of disgrace by too much gazing on his face, said, "That either the sun had left his bower to beguile their eyes with a borrowed shape, (which could not keep in his brightness,) or Cupid, dismounted from his mother's lap, left his bow and quiver at random, to outbrave the Thessalonian dames in their beauty."

In this contrariety of thoughts, being all plunged well nigh in a speechless astonishment, the fair child PLEUSIDIPPUS, not used to such hyperbolical spectators, broke off the silence by calling for his victuals, as one whose empty stomach, since his coming from sea, was not over-cloyed with delicates. Whereat AGENOR, revived from his trance, wherein the present wonder had inwrapped him, demanded such questions of his name and parentage as the pirate's ignorance could not unfold; but he being able to tell no more than this, that his mother was a shepherdess, and his own name PLEUSIDIPPUS, cut off all other interrogatories, by calling, after his childish manner, again for his dinner. Whereupon AGENOR, commanding him to be had in, and used in every respect as the child of a prince, began, in his solitary walk, by his countenance to calculate his nativity, and measure his birth by his beauty; contracting him in thought heir to the kingdom of Thessaly, and husband to his daughter, before he knew whence the child descended, or who was his father.

But leaving young PLEUSIDIPPUS, thus spending his youth in the Thessalian court, protected with the tender affection of such a courteous foster-father as AGENOR, return we where we left, back into Arcadia, and meet his mother, the fair SAMELA, returning from the folds. Who having discoursed by the way as she came home to LAMEDON and MENAPHON, what she late saw and observed in her son, they both conjoined their judgments to their conclusion,

that he was doubtless born to some greater fortunes than sheep-cotes could contain; and therefore it behoved her to further his destinies with some good and liberal education, and not to detain him any longer in that trade of life which his fortune withstood; but by the way, to rebuke him for tyrannizing so lordly over the boys, lest the neighbour shepherds might haply intrude the name of injury on them, being strangers, for his insulting over their children.

With this determination came she home; and calling for PLEUSIDIPPUS, according to their former counsel, he would in no wise be found. Thereupon inquiry was made among all the shepherds, diligent search in every village, but still the most carefullest post returned with *Non est inventus*. Which SAMELA hearing, thinking she had utterly lost him whom fortune had saved, began in this manner to act her unrest. “Dissembling heavens, where is your happiness? Unconstant times, what are your triumphs? Have you, therefore, hitherto fed me with honey, that ye might at last poison me with gall? Have you fattened me so long with Sardinian smiles, that like the wreck of the Sirens, I might perish in your wiles? Curst that I was to affy in your courtesy! Curst that I am to taste of your cruelty! O, PLEUSIDIPPUS! livest thou, or art thou dead? No; thou art dead: dead to the world, dead to thy kinsfolks, dead to Cyprus, dead to Arcadia, dead to thy mother SAMELA; and with thee dies the world’s wonder, thy kinsfolks’ comfort, Cyprus’ soul, Arcadia’s hopes, thy mother’s honours! Was this the prophecy of thy sovereignty, to yield up thy life to death so untimely? Wretched was I, of all women, to bring thee forth to this infancy!

“O, cruel Themis! that didst revolve such inevitable fate: Hard-hearted death! to prosecute me with such hate! Have we therefore escaped the fury of the seas, to perish on the land? Was it not enough that we were exiled from higher prosperity, but we must all of us suddenly be overwhelmed with the overflow of a second adversity? My husband and my father to be swallowed in the fury of

the surge, and now thou to be——” (and therewith her eyes distilled such abundance of tears as stopped the passage of her plaints, and made her seem a more than second Niobe, bewailing her sevenfold sorrow under the form of weeping flint).

MENAPHON, who had overheard her all this while, as one that sought opportunity to plead his unrest, perceiving her in that extremity of agony for her son's supposed loss, stepped to her presently, and cheered her up in these terms. “Fair Shepherdess! might the tears of contrition raise the dead from destruction, then were it wisdom to bewail what weeping might recal; but since such anguish is fruitless, and these plainings bootless, comfort yourself with the hope of the living, and omit the tears for the dead.”

“Why,” quoth SAMELA, “how is it possible a woman should lose him without grief, whom she hath conceived with sorrow? He was, sweet MENAPHON, the divided half of my essence; soul to my joys, and life to my delights; as beauteous in his birth as is our bright bow-bearing god, that played the shepherd awhile for love amidst our pleasant Arcadian downs.”

“Whatever he was in beauty,” quoth MENAPHON, “proceeded from your bounty, who may by marriage make his like when you please; therefore there is no cause why you should so much grieve to see your first work defaced, that of a new mould can form a far better than ever he was.”

“Ah, MENAPHON! never more may his like proceed from my loins. I tell thee, he made the chamber bright with his beauty when he was born, and checked the night with the golden rays that gleamed from his looks: never more may I be the mother of such a son!”

“Yes, SAMELA,” quoth the frolic shepherd, “think not but, if thou wilt list to my loves, I will enrich thee with as fair increase as ever he was.” “Alas, poor swain!” said she, “thou hopest in vain, since another must reap what thou hast sown, and gather into his barns what thou hast scattered in the furrow.”

“Another reap what I have sown?” Therewith he scratched his head where it itched not; and setting his cap he could not tell which way, in a hot fustian fume he uttered these words of fury: “Strumpet of Greece, repayest thou my love with this lavish ingratitude? Have I, therefore, with my plenty supplied thy wants, that thou with thy pride shouldest procure my woe? Did I relieve thee in distress, to wound me in thy welfare with disdain? Deceitful woman—(and therewith he swore a holiday oath, by Pan the god of the shepherds)—either return love for love, or I will turn thee forth of doors to scrape up thy crumbs where thou canst; and make thee pitied for thy poverty, that erst while wert honoured in every man’s eye through the supportance of thy beauty.”

“Belike, then,” quoth SAMELA, “when you entertained me into your house, you did it not in regard of the laws of hospitality, but only with this policy—to quench the flames of your fancy: then, Sir, I have mistook your honesty; and am less indebted to your courtesy.”

“Nay, I thought no less,” said MENAPHON, “when your straggling eye, at our last meeting, would be gadding throughout every corner of our company, that you would prove such a kind kestrel. But if you will needs be starting, I’ll serve you thereafter, I warrant you: then see which of our beardless youngsters will take you in, when I have cast you forth.”

“Those,” said she, “that outcountenance MENAPHON and his pelf, and are better able than yourself! But howsoever I find their favour, I henceforth defy you and your fellowship.” And therewith in great rage she flung away into the next chamber, where her uncle LAMEDON lay sleeping; who complaining of MENAPHON’S discourtesies, he straight invented this remedy: There was a shepherd called MORON, brother to DORON, that not long before died of a surfeit, whose house and flock being set to sale after his decease, he bought them both forthwith for SAMELA, with certain remainder of money he had, and therein enfeoffed her, maugre the fury of

MENAPHON; who when he saw she was able to support her state without his purse, became sick for anger, and spent whole eclogues in anguish.

Sometime lying comfortless in his bed, he would complain him to the winds of his woes, in these or such like words: "Forlorn and forsook, since physic doth loth thee, despair be thy death; Love is a god, and despiseth thee a man; Fortune blind, and cannot behold thy deserts: die, die, fond MENAPHON! that ungratefully hast abandoned thy mistress!" And therewith stretched himself upon his bed, as thinking to have slept, he was restrained by cares that exiled all rest from his eyes; whereupon taking his pipe in his hand, 'twixt playing and singing he plained him thus.

MENAPHON'S SONG IN HIS BED.

You restless Cares, companions of the night,
That wrapp'd my joys in folds of endless woes,
Tire on my heart, and wound it with your spight,
Since love and fortune prove my equal foes!
Farewel, my hopes; farewel, my happy days;
Welcome, sweet grief, the subject of my lays!

Mourn heavens, mourn earth; your Shepherd is forlorn;
Mourn times and hours, since bale invades by bower:
Curse every tongue, the place where I was born;
Curse every thought, the life which makes me lour.
Farewel, my hopes; farewel, my happy days;
Welcome, sweet grief, the subject of my lays!

Was I not free? was I not Fancy's aim?
Fram'd not Desire my face to front Disdain?
I was; she did: but now one silly maim
Makes me to droop, as he whom love hath slain.
Farewel, my hopes; farewel, my happy days;
Welcome, sweet grief, the subject of my lays!

Yet drooping, and yet living to this death,
 I sigh, I sue for pity at her shrine;
 Whose fiery eyes exhale my vital breath,
 And make my flocks with parching heat to pine.
 Farewel, my hopes; farewel, my happy days;
 Welcome, sweet grief, the subject of my lays!

Fade they, die I: long may she live to bliss,
 That feeds a wanton fire with fuel of her form,
 And makes perpetual summer where she is,
 Whiles I do cry, o'ertook with Envy's storm.
 Farewel, my hopes; farewel, my happy days;
 Welcome, sweet grief, the subject of my lays!

No sooner had MENAPHON ended this ditty, but PESANA, hearing that he was lately fallen sick, and that SAMELA and he were at mortal jars, thinking to make hay while the sun shined, and take opportunity by her forelocks, coming into his chamber, under pretence to visit him, fell into these terms: "Why, how now, MENAPHON; hath your new change driven you to a night-cap? Believe me, this is the strangest effect of love that ever I saw; to freeze so quickly the heart that is set on fire so lately." "Why, may it not be a burning fever as well?" quoth MENAPHON, blushing. "Nay, that cannot be," said PESANA; "since you shake for cold, not sweat for heat." "Why, if it be so, it is long of cold entertainment." "Why," said PESANA, "hath your hot entertainment cooled your courage?" "No; but her undeserved hate quite hindered my conquest." "You know," said PESANA, "where you might have been let in long ere this, without either assault or any such battery."

With this the shepherd was mute, and PESANA ashamed; but at length regathering his spirits, to bewray his martyrdom, and make his old mistress some new music, he strained forth this ditty.

Much idle prattle to this end had MENAPHON with PESANA in his sickness ; and long it was not, but that with good diet and warm broths, (and especially by her careful attendance) he began

Much idle prattle to this end had MENAPHON with PESANA in his sickness ; and long it was not, but that with good diet and warm broths, (and especially by her careful attendance) he began

to gather up his crumbs, and listen by little and little to the love he late scorned.

Leave we them to their equal desires, and surfeiting either of other's society, and let us look back to Thessaly, where SAMELA's stripling (now grown up to the age of sixteen years) flourished in honour and feats of arms above all the knights of the court, inso-much, that the echo of his fame was the only news talked on throughout every town in Greece.

But OLYMPIA, the mistress of his prowess (for so was the king's daughter named) was she that most of all exulted in the far renowned reports of his martial perfections, to whose praise he did consecrate all his endeavours, to whose exquisite form he did dedicate all his adventures. But hell-born Fame, the eldest daughter of Erynnis, envying the felicity of these two famous lovers, dismounted eftsoons from her brass-sounding buildings, and unburdened herself of her secrets in the presence of young PLEUSIDIPPUS, among whose catalogue she had not forgot to discover the incomparable beauty of the Arcadian shepherdess; whereof the young prince no sooner had received an inkling, but he stood upon thorns till he had satisfied his desire with her sight. Therefore, on a time sitting with his mistress at supper, when for table-talk it was debated amongst them, what country bred the most accomplished dames for all things, after strangers and others had delivered up their opinions without partiality, one among them all, who had been in Arcadia, gave up his verdict thus freely:

“Gentlewoman,” quoth he, “be it no disgrace for the moon to stoop to the sun; for the stars to give place when Titan appears; then I hope neither the Thessalians will be moved, nor the Grecians aggrieved, if I make Apollo's Arcadia beauty's meridian. Neither will I proceed herein as our philosophical poets are wont, that muster every mover in the zodiac, every fixed star in the firmament, every elemental word of art in an almanack, to prove that country

for beauty most canonical where their mistress abideth; when as (God wot) had they but learned of Apelles, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, they would not have aspired above their birth, or talked beyond their sowterly bringing up. Our Arcadian nymphs are fair and beautiful, though not begotten of the sun's bright rays; whose eyes vaunt Love's armoury to the view, whose angelical faces are to the obscure earth instead of firmament. View but this counterfeit—(and therewithal he shewed the picture of SAMELA)—and see if it be not of force to draw the sun from his sphere, or the moon from her circle, to gaze as the one did on the beauty of Daphne, or all night contemplate, as the other, on the form of Endymion.”

PLEUSIDIPPUS, who all this while heard his tale with attentive patience, no sooner beheld the radiant glory of this resplendent face, but as a man already installed in eternity, he exclaimed thus abruptly: “O, Arcadia! Arcadia! storehouses of nymphs, and nursery of beauty!” At which words OLYMPIA, starting up suddenly, as if she, a second Juno, had taken her Jove in bed with Alcmena, and overcasting the chamber with a frown, that was able to mantle the world with an eternal night, she made passage to her choler in these terms of contempt: “Beardless upstart, of I know not whence, have the favours of my bounty (not thy desert) entered thee so deeply in overweening presumption, that thou shouldest be the foremost in derogation of our dignity, and blaspheming of my beauty? I tell thee, miscreant, I scorn thy clownish Arcadia, with his inferior comparisons, as one that prizeth her perfection above any created constitution.”

PLEUSIDIPPUS, upon this speech, stood plunged in a great perplexity, whether he should excuse himself mildly, or take her up roundly; but the latter being more level to his humour than the former, he began thus to rouse up his fury: “Disdainful dame! that upbraidest me with my birth as it were base, and my youth as it were boyish, know that though my parents and progeny are envied

by obscurity, yet the sparks of renown that make my eagle-minded thoughts to mount the heavenly fire imprisoned in the pannicles of my crest, inciting me to more deeds of honour than stout Perseus effected with his falchion in the fields of Hesperia, ascertains my soul I was the son of no coward, but a gentleman : but sith my inequality of parentage is such an eyesore to thy envy, hold, take thy favours—(and therewith he threw her glove)—and immortalize whom thou wilt with thy toys, for I will to Arcadia in spite of thee and thy affinity, there either to seek out mischance, or a new mistress.”

With this, in a great rage he rose from the board, and would have mounted himself to depart in that mood, had not the lords and gentlemen there present dissuaded him from such an unadvised enterprize. Neither was this unkindness kept so secret, but it came to the king's ear as he was new risen from dinner, who, for the love he bare to PLEUSIDIPPUS, whom he had honoured with knight-hood not long before, and for the toward hopes he saw in him, took pains to go to the chamber where they were, and finding his daughter in strange manner perplexed with the thoughts of PLEUSIDIPPUS's departure, her eyes red, and her cheeks all to be blubbered with her jealous tears, he took her up in this manner. “ Daughter, I thought I had chose such a one to be the object of your eye, as ye might have every way loved and honoured as the lord of your life, and not have controlled as the slave of your lust. Did I therefore grace him with my countenance, that you should distain him with your taunts? Peevish girl! I advise thee, on my displeasure, either reconcile thyself betimes, and reform thy un-reverent terms, or I will disclaim the love of a father, and deal by thee no more as a daughter.”

OLYMPIA, who already had sufficiently bitten on the bridle, took these words more unkindly than all her former bitterness, which she digested but sourly ; nevertheless, making necessity the present time's best policy, she humbled herself as she might with

modesty, and desired the best interpretation of what was past. PLEUSIDIPPUS, whose courteous inclination could not withstand this submission, in sign of reconciliation, gave her a *stoccado des labies*; yet was he not so reconciled, but he kept on his purpose of going to Arcadia, whereat OLYMPIA (though she grudged inwardly, yet being loath to offend) held her peace, and determined to bestow upon him a remembrance, whereby he might be brought to think on her in his absence; which was, the device of a bleeding heart floating in the sea waves, curiously stamped in gold, with this motto about it: *portum aut mortem*, alluding, as it seemed, to the device in his shield, wherein (because it was taken up by EURILOCHUS on the shore) was cunningly drawn in a field *argent*, the sea waves with Venus sitting on the top, in token that his affection was already fettered.

“Here, hold this,” said she, “my sweet PLEUSIDIPPUS, and hang it about thy neck, that when thou art in Arcadia, it may be ever in thy eye; so shall these drops of ruth, that paint out a painful truth, withdraw thy fancy from attracting strange beauty:” which said, the tears gushed from her eyes, and AGENOR’s likewise, who gave him nothing so much in charge as to make haste of his return. PLEUSIDIPPUS, though he could have been content to have done the like for company, yet he had such a mind on his journey, that he brake off such ceremonies, and hasted a shipboard; and in a bark bound for Arcadia, having the wind favourable, made a short cut, so as in a day and night’s sailing he arrived on the shore joining on the promontory, where he, his mother, and LAMEDON, were first wrecked.

Leave we him wandering, with some few of his train that came with him, along the sea-side, to seek out some town or village where to refresh themselves, and let us a while to the court of DEMOCLES, where our history began: who, having committed his daughter, with her tender babe, her husband MAXIMUS, and LAMEDON his

uncle, without oar or mariner, to the fury of the merciless waves, determined to leave the succession of his kingdom to uncertain chance; for his queen, with SEPHESTIA's loss (whom she deemed to be dead), took such thought, that within short time after she died. DEMOCLES, as careless of all weathers, spent his time, epicure like, in all kind of pleasures that either art or expence might afford, so as for his dissolute life he seemed another Heliogabalus, deriving his security from that grounded tranquillity which made it proverbial to the world, *No heaven but Arcadia*.

Having spent many years in this variety of vanity, Fame, determining to apply herself to his fancy, sounded in his ear the singular beauty of his daughter SAMELA: he, although he were an old colt, yet had not cast all his wanton teeth, which made him, under the bruit of being sick of a grievous apoplexy, steal from his court secretly, in the disguise of a shepherd, to come and seek out SAMELA, who, not a little proud of her new flock, lived more contented than if she had been queen of ARCADIA; and MELICERTUS, joying not a little that she was parted from MENAPHON, used every day to visit her without dread, and court her in such shepherd's terms as he had, which how they pleased her, I leave to you to imagine, when, as not long after, she vowed marriage to him solemnly, in presence of all the shepherds, but not to be solemnized till the prophecy was fulfilled, mentioned in the beginning of this history.

Although this penance exceeded the limits of his patience, yet, hoping that the oracle was not uttered in vain, and might as well (albeit he knew not which way) be accomplished in him as in any other, was contented to make a virtue of necessity, and await the utmost of his destiny. But PLEUSIDIPPUS, who by this time had perfected his policies, exchanging his garments with one of the herd-grooms of MENAPHON, tracing over the plains in the habit of a shepherd, chanced to meet with DEMOCLES as he was new come into those quarters, whom mistaking for an old shepherd, he began

many impertinent questions belonging to the sheep-cotes ; at last he asked him if he knew SAMELA's sheepfold : who, answering doubtfully to all alike, made him half angry : and had not SAMELA passed by at that instant, to fill her bottle at a spring near the foot of the promontory, he should like enough have had first handsel of our new shepherd's sheep-hook. But the wonder of her beauty so wrought with his wounded fancy, that he thought report a partial spreader of her praises, and fame too base to talk of such forms.

SAMELA, espying this fair shepherd so far overgone in his gazing, stepped to him, and asked him if he knew her, that he so overlooked her. " Pardon me, fair shepherdess," said PLEUSIDIPPUS, " if it be a fault ; for I cannot choose, being eagle-sighted, but gaze on the sun the first time I see it." " And truly I cannot choose but compare you to one of Æsop's apes, that finding a glow-worm in the night, took it for a fire ; and you, seeing a face full of deformities, mistake it for the sun." " Indeed, it may be, mine eyes made opposite to such an object may fail in their office, having their lights rebated by such brightness." " Nay, not unlike," quoth SAMELA ; " for else, out of doubt, you would see your way better." " Why," quoth PLEUSIDIPPUS, " I cannot go out of the way when I meet such glistening goddesses in my way." " How now, Sir Paris, are you out of your arithmetic ? I think you have lost your wits with your eyes, that mistake Arcadia for Ida, and a shepherdess for a goddess." " However it please you," quoth PLEUSIDIPPUS, " to derogate from my prowess by the title of Paris, know that I am not so far out of my arithmetic, but that by multiplication I can make two of one in an hour's warning ; or be as good as a cypher to fill up a place at the worst hand ; for my wit sufficeth, be it never so simple, to prove both *re* and *voce*, that there can be no *vacuum in rerum natura* : and mine eyes, or else they deceive me, will enter so far in art, as, *niger est contrarius albo*, and teach me how to discern twixt black and white."

Much other circumstance of prattle passed between them, which the Arcadian records do not show, nor I remember. Sufficeth, he pleaded love, and was repulsed; which drove him into such a choler, that meeting his supposed shepherd, who, lying under a bush, had all this while overheard them, he entered into such terms of indignation as Jove, shaking his earth-quaking hair, when he sat in consultation of Licaon. Wherefore, DEMOCLES, perceiving PLEUSIDIPPUS repulsed, who was every way graced with the ornaments of nature, began to cast over his bad pennyworths, in whose face age had furrowed her wrinkles, except he should lay his crown down at her feet, and tell her he was king of Arcadia; which in commonwealth's respects, seeming not commodious, he thought to turn a new leaf, and make this young shepherd the means to perfect his purpose. He had, not far from that place, a strong castle, which was inhabited as then by none but tilsmen and herd-grooms; thither did he persuade PLEUSIDIPPUS to carry her perforce, and effect that by constraint that he could not achieve by entreaty; who, listening not a little to this counsel, that was never plotted for his advantage, presently put in practice what he of late gave in precepts, and waiting till the evening that SAMELA should fold her sheep, having given his men the watch-word, maugre all the shepherds adjoining, he mounted her behind him; and being by DEMOCLES directed to the castle, he made such havock among the stubborn herdsmen, that will they, nill they, he was lord of the castle. Yet might not this prevail with SAMELA, who, constant to her old shepherd, would not entertain any new love, which made PLEUSIDIPPUS think all his harvest lost in the reaping, and blemish all his delights with a mournful drooping.

But DEMOCLES, that looked for a mountain of gold in a mole-hill, finding her alone, began to discourse his love in more ample manner than ever PLEUSIDIPPUS; telling her how he was a king, what his revenues were, what power he had to advance her, with

many other proud vaunts of his wealth, and prodigal terms of his treasure. SAMELA hearing the name of a king, and perceiving him to be her father, stood amazed, like Medusa's metamorphosis, and blushing oft with intermingled sighs, began to think how injurious Fortune was to her, shewn in such an incestuous father: but he, hot-spurred in his purpose, gave her no time to deliberate or consider of the matter, but required either a quick consent, or a present denial. She told him that the shepherd MELICERTUS was already entitled in the interest of her beauty, wherefore it was in vain what he or any other could plead in the way of persuasion.

He thereupon entered into a large field of the baseness of shepherds, and royalties of kings, with many other assembled arguments of delight that would have fetched Venus from her sphere to disport: but SAMELA, whose mouth could digest no other meat save only her sweet MELICERTUS, ashamed so long to hold parley with her father about such a matter, flung away to her withdrawing chamber in a dissembled rage, and there, after her wonted manner, bewailed her misfortunes.

DEMOCLES, plunged thus in a labyrinth of restless passions, seeing MELICERTUS's figure was so deeply printed in the centre of her thoughts, as neither the resolution of his fancy, his metamorphosis from a king to a traveller, crowns, kingdoms, preferments, (batteries that soon overthrow the fortress of women's fantasies); when DEMOCLES, I say, saw that none of these could remove SAMELA, hearing that the Arcadian shepherds were in an uproar for the loss of their beautiful shepherdess, his hot love changing to a bird of coy disdain, he intended by some revenge either to obtain his love, or satisfy his hate: whereupon thoroughly resolved, he stole away secretly in his shepherd's apparel, and got him down to the plains, where he found all the swains in a mutiny about the recovery of their beautiful paragon. DEMOCLES stepping amongst the rout, demanded the cause of their controversy. "Marry, Sir,"

quoth DORON, bluntly, "the flower of all our garland is gone." "How mean you that, Sir?" quoth he. "We had," answered DORON, "an ewe amongst our rams, whose fleece was as white as the hairs that grow on father Boreas' chin, or as the dangling dewlap of the silver bull; her front curled like to the Erimanthian boar, and spangled like to the worsted stockings of Saturn; her face like Mars treading upon the milk-white clouds: believe me, shepherd, her eyes like the fiery torches tilting against the moon. 'This paragon, this nonesuch, this ewe, this mistress of our flocks, was by a wily fox stolen from our folds, for which these shepherds assemble themselves to recover so wealthy a prize.'" "What is he," quoth MENAPHON, "that DORON is in such debate with? Fellow, canst thou tell us any news of the fair shepherdess that the knight of Thessaly hath carried away from her fellow nymphs?"

DEMOCLES thinking to take opportunity by the forehead, and seeing time had feathered his bolt, willing to assay as he might to hit the mark, began thus: "Shepherds, you see my profession is your trade, and although my wandering fortunes be not like your home-born favours, yet were I in the groves of Thessalian Tempe, as I am in the plains of Arcadia, the swains would give me as many due honours, as they present you here with submiss reverence. Beauty that drew Apollo from heaven to play the shepherd, that fetched Jove from heaven to bear the shape of a bull for Agenor's daughter, the excellence of such a metaphysical virtue, I mean, shepherds, the fame of your fair SAMELA, hovering in the ears of every man as a miracle of nature, brought me from Thessaly to feed mine eyes with Arcadia's wonder: stepping along the shore to come to some sheepcote, where my weary limbs might have rest, Love, that for my labours thought to lead me to Fancy's pavilion, was my conduct to a castle, where a Thessalian knight lies in hold; the portcullis was let down, the bridge drawn, the court of guard kept: thither I went, and for my tongue I was known to be a Thessalian; I was enter-

tained and lodged. The knight, whose years are young, and valour matchless, holding in his arms a lady more beautiful than Love's queen, all blubbered with tears, asked me many questions, which as I might I replied unto ; but while he talked, mine eye surfeiting with such excellence, was detained upon the glorious shew of such a wonderful object. I demanded what she was of the standers by, and they said she was the fair shepherdess, whom the knight had taken from the swains of Arcadia, and would carry with the first wind that served into Thessaly. This, shepherds, I know, and grieve that thus your loves should be overmatched with Fortune, and your affections pulled back by contrariety of destiny."

MELICERTUS hearing this, the fire sparkling out of his eyes, began thus : " I tell thee, shepherd, if Fates with their forepointing pencils did pen down, or Fortune with the deep variety resolve, or Love with his greatest power determine to deprive Arcadia of the beautiful SAMELA, we would with our blood sign down such spells on the plains, that either our gods should summon her to Elysium, or she rest with us quiet and fortunate ; thou seest the shepherds are up in arms to revenge, only it rests who shall have the honour and principality of the field." " What needs that question," quoth MENAPHON ; " am not I the king's shepherd, and chief of all the bordering swains of Arcadia?" " I grant," quoth MELICERTUS ; " but am not I a gentleman, though tired in a shepherd's skin-coat, superior to thee in birth, though equal now in profession?"

Well, from words they had fallen to blows, had not the shepherds parted them ; and, for the avoiding of further troubles, it was agreed that they should in two eclogues make description of their loves, and DEMOCLES, for he was a stranger, to sit censor ; and who best could decypher his mistress's perfection, should be made general of the rest.

MENAPHON and MELICERTUS condescended to this motion ; and DEMOCLES sitting as a judge, the rest of the shepherds standing as witnesses of this combat, MENAPHON began thus.

MENAPHON'S ECLOGUE.

Too weak the wit, too slender is the brain,
 That means to mark the power and worth of love :
 Not one that lives (except he hap to prove)
 Can tell the sweet, or tell the secret pain.

Yet I that have been 'prentice to the grief,
 Like to the cunning seaman, from afar,
 By guess will take the beauty of that star,
 Whose influence must yield me chief relief.

You censors of the glory of my dear,
 With reverence, and lowly bend of knee,
 Attend and mark what her perfections be;
 For in my words my fancies shall appear.

Her locks are plighted like the fleece of wool,
 That Jason with his Grecian mates achiev'd :
 As pure as gold, yet not from gold deriv'd ;
 As full of sweets, as sweet of sweets is full.

Her brows are pretty tables of conceit,
 Where love his records of delight doth quote :
 On them her dallying locks do daily float,
 As love, full oft, doth feed upon the bait.

Her eyes, fair eyes, like to the purest lights,
 That animate the sun, or clear the day ;
 In whom the shining sunbeams brightly play,
 Whiles fancy doth on them divine delights.

Her cheeks like ripened lilies steep'd in wine,
 Or fair pomegranate kernels wash'd in milk ;
 Or snow-white threads, in nets of crimson silk ;
 Or gorgeous clouds upon the sun's decline.

Her lips like roses overwash'd with dew,
 Or like the purple of Narcissus' flower :
 No frost their fair, no wind doth waste their power,
 But by her breath her beauties do renew.

Her chrystal chin like to the purest mold,
 Enchac'd with daintiest daisies, soft and white,
 Where fancy's fair pavilion once is pight,
 Whereas embrac'd his beauties he doth hold.

Her neck like to an ivory shining tower,
 Where-through with azure veins sweet nectar runs ;
 Or like the down of swans where Senesse wonnes,
 Or like delight, that doth itself devour.

Her paps are like fair apples in the prime ;
 As round as orient pearls, as soft as down :
 They never veil their fair through winter's frown,
 But from their sweets Love suck'd his summer time.

Her body's Beauty's best esteemed bower,
 Delicious, comely, dainty, without stain ;
 The thought whereof (not touch'd) hath wrought my pain,
 Whose fair, all fair and beauties doth devour.

Her maiden wont, the dwelling-house of pleasure,
 Not like, for why no like surpasseth wonder :
 O blest is he may bring such beauties under,
 Or search by suit the secrets of that treasure.

Devour'd in thought, how wanders my device ?
 What rests behind I must divine upon.
 Who talks the best, can say but fairer none :
 Few words, well couch'd, do most content the wise.

All you that hear, let not my silly style
 Condemn my zeal ; for what my tongue should say,
 Serves to enforce my thoughts to seek the way,
 Whereby my woes and cares I do beguile.

Seld speaketh Love, but sighs his secret pains ;
 Tears are his trucemen, words do make him tremble :
 How sweet is love to them that can dissemble,
 In thoughts and looks, till they have reap'd the gains !

A lonely I am plain, and what I say
 I think, yet what I think tongue cannot tell :
 Sweet censors, take my silly worst for well :
 My faith is firm, though homely be my lay.

After the hapless MENAPHON had in this homely discourse shadowed his heavenly delight, the shepherd MELICERTUS, after some pause, began in this sort.

MELICERTUS'S ECLOGUE.

What need compare, where sweet exceeds compare ?
 Who draws his thoughts of love from senseless things,
 Their pomp and greatest glory doth impair,
 And mount love's heaven with over-leaden wings.

Stones, herbs, and flowers, the foolish spoils of earth ;
 Floods, metals, colours, dalliance of the eye ;
 These shew conceit is stain'd with too much dearth :
 Such abstract fond compares make cunning die.

But he that hath the feeling taste of love,
 Derives his essence from no earthly joy ;
 A weak conceit his power cannot approve,
 For earthly thoughts are subject to annoy.

Be whist, be still, be silent, censors, now ;
 My fellow-swain has told a pretty tale,
 Which modern poets may perhaps allow ;
 Yet I condemn the terms, for they are stale.

Apollo, when my mistress first was born,
 Cut off his locks, and left them on her head,
 And said, I plant these wires in Nature's scorn,
 Whose beauty shall appear when Time is dead.

From forth the crystal heaven, when she was made,
 The purity thereof did taint her brow ;
 On which the glistening sun, that sought the shade,
 'Gan set, and there his glories doth avow.

Those eyes, fair eyes, too fair to be describ'd,
 Were those that erst the chaos did reform ;
 To whom the heavens their beauties have ascrib'd,
 That fashion life in man, in beast, in worm.

When first her fair delicious cheeks were wrought,
 Aurora brought her blush, the Moon her white ;
 Both so combin'd as passed nature's thought,
 Compil'd those pretty orbs of sweet delight.

When Love and Nature once were proud with play,
 From both their lips her lips the coral drew ;
 On them doth fancy sleep, and every day
 Doth swallow joy, such sweet delights to view.

Whilome, while Venus' son did seek a bower,
 To sport with Psyche, his desired dear,
 He chose her chin, and from that happy stowr
 He never stints in glory to appear.

Desires and joys that long had served Love,
 Behold a hold whence pretty eyes might woo them ;
 Love made her neck, and for their best behove
 Hath shut them there, whence no man can undo them.

Once Venus dreamt upon two pretty things ;
 Her thoughts they were affection's chiefest nests :
 She suck'd and sigh'd, and bath'd her in the springs,
 And when she wak'd, they were my mistress' breasts.

Once Cupid sought a hold to couch his kisses,
 And found the body of my best belov'd,
 Wherein he clos'd the beauty of his blisses,
 And from that bower can never be remov'd.

The Graces erst, when Alcedelian springs
 Were waxen dry, perhaps did find her fountain
 Within the bale of bliss, where Cupid's wings
 Do shield the nectar fleeting from the mountain.

No more, fond man ! Things infinite, I see,
 Brook no dimension : Hell ! a foolish speech ;
 For endless things may never talked be :
 Then let me live to honour and beseech.

Sweet Nature's pomp, if my deficient phrase
 Hath stain'd thy glories by too little skill,
 Yield pardon, though mine eye, that long did gaze,
 Hath left no better pattern to my quill.

I will no more, no more will I detain
 Your listening ears with dalliance of my tongue :
 I speak my joys, but yet conceal my pain ;
 My pain too old, although my years be young.

As soon as MELICERTUS had ended this eclogue, they expected the doom of DEMOCLES, who, hearing the sweet description wherein MELICERTUS described his mistress, wondered that such rare conceits could be harboured under a shepherd's grey clothing : at last he made this answer. " Arcadian swains, whose wealth is content, whose labours are tempered with sweet loves, whose minds aspire not, whose thoughts brook no envy, only as rivals in affection, you are friendly emulators in honest fancy ; sith fortune (as enemy to your quiet) hath reft you of your fair shepherdess (the world's wonder, and Arcadia's miracle), and one of you as champion must lead the rest to revenge, both desirous to shew your valour as your

forwardness in affection, and yet (as I said) one to be whole chieftain of the train, I award to MELICERTUS that honour (as to him that hath most curiously portrayed out his mistress's excellence) to bear the sole rule and supremacy."

At this MENAPHON grudged, and MELICERTUS was in an ecstasy of joy, so that gathering all his forces together of stout, headstrong clowns, amounting to the number of some 200, he appareled himself in armour, colour sables, as mourning for his mistress; in his shield he had figured the waves of the sea, Venus sitting on them in the height of all her pride. Thus marched MELICERTUS forward with old DEMOCLES, the supposed shepherd, till they came to the castle where PLEUSIDIPPUS and his fair SAMELA were resident. As soon as they came there, MELICERTUS begirt the castle with such a siege as so many sheepish cavaliers could furnish; which when he had done, summoned them in the castle to parley.

The young knight stepped upon the walls, and seeing such a crew of base companions, with jackets and rusty bills on their backs, fell into a great laughter, and began to taunt them thus: "Why, what strange metamorphosis is this? Are the plains of Arcadia, whilome filled with labourers, now overlaid with lances? Are sheep transformed into men, swains into soldiers, and a wandering company of poor shepherds, into a worthy troop of resolute champions? No doubt, either Pan means to play the god of war, or else these be but such men as rose of the teeth of Cadmus. Now I see the beginning of your wars, and the pretended end of your stratagems; the shepherds having a madding humour like the Greeks, to seek for the recovery of Helena, so you for the regaining of your fair SAMELA. Here she is a shepherdess, and I a Priam to defend her with resistance of a ten years' siege: yet, for I were loath to have any castle sacked like Troy, I pray you tell me, which is Agamemnon?"

MELICERTUS hearing the youth speaking thus proudly, having

the sparks of honour fresh under the cinders of poverty, incited with love and valour (two things to animate the most dastard Thersites to enter combat against Hercules), answered thus: "Unknown youngster of Thessaly! if the fear of thy hardy deeds were like the diapason of thy threats, we would think the castle of longer siege than either our ages would permit, or our valour adventure; but where the shelf is most shallow, there the water breaks most high: empty vessels have the highest sounds, hollow rocks the loudest echoes, and prattling gloriosers the smallest performance of courage; for proof whereof, seeing thou hast made a rape of fair SAMELA, one of her vowed shepherds is come for the safety of her sweet self, to challenge thee to single combat: if thou overcome me, thou shalt freely pass with the shepherdess to Thessaly; if I vanquish thee, thou shalt feel the burden of thy rashness, and SAMELA the sweetness of her liberty."

PLEUSIDIPPUS marvelled at the resolution of the shepherd; but when DEMOCLES heard how if he won she should be transported into Thessaly, a world of sorrows tumbled in his discontented brain, that he hammered in his head by many means to stay the fair SAMELA; for when PLEUSIDIPPUS, in a great choler, was ready to throw down his gauntlet, and to accept of the combat, DEMOCLES stepped up, and spake thus. "Worthy mirrors of resolved magnanimity, whose thoughts are above your fortunes, and whose valour more than your revenues, know that bitches, that puppy in haste, bring forth blind whelps; that there is no herb sooner sprung up than the spattarnia, nor sooner fadeth; the fruits too soon ripe are quickly rotten; that deeds done in haste are repented at leisure. Then, brave men, in so weighty a cause, and for the conquest of so excellent a paragon, let not one minute begin and end the quarrel, but, like Fabius of Rome, use delay in such dangerous exploits, when honour sits on wreaths of laurel, to give the victor his garland; defer it some three days, and then in solemn manner end the com-

bat." To this good motion, not only PLEUSIDIPPUS and MELICERTUS agreed, but all the company were consenting, and upon pledges of truce given, they rested. But DEMOCLES seeing in covert he could not conquer, and that in despairing love's secrecy was no salve, he dispatched letters to the nobility of his court, with straight charge that they should be in that place within three days, with 10,000 strong.

This news came no sooner to the general of his forces, but levying so many approved soldiers, he marched secretly by night to the place DEMOCLES in his letters had prescribed, and there, joyfully entertained by the king, they were placed in ambush, ready, when the signal should be given, to issue out of the place and perform their sovereign's command. Well, the third day being come, no sooner did Titan arise from the watery couch of his leman, but these two champions were ready in the lists, accompanied with the rout of all the Arcadian shepherds, and old DEMOCLES, whom they had appointed for one of the judges.

PLEUSIDIPPUS seeing MELICERTUS advance on his shield the waves of the sea, with a Venus sitting upon them, marvelled what the shepherd should be that gave this arms, and MELICERTUS was as much amazed to see a strange Thessalian knight vaunt his arms without difference; yet being so fraught with direful revenge, as they scorned to salute each other so much as with threats, they fell toughly to blows. SAMELA, standing on top of a turret and viewing the combat, the poor lady grieving that for her cause such a stratagem should arise in Arcadia, her countenance full of sorrow, and floods of tears falling from her eyes, she began to breathe out her passion. "Unfortunate SAMELA, born to mishaps, and fore-pointed to sinister fortunes, whose blooms were ripened to mischance, and whose fruit is like to wither with despair, in thy youth sat discontent pruning herself in thy forehead, now in thy age sorrow hides herself amongst the wrinkles of thy face; thus art thou

infortunate in the prime, and crossed with contrary accidents in thy autumn, as hapless as Helena, to have the burden of wars laid on the wings of thy beauty. And who must be the champion? Whose sword must pierce the helmet of thine enemy? Whose blood must purchase the freedom of SAMELA, but MELICERTUS? If he conquer, then SAMELA triumphs, as if she had been chief victor in the Olympiads: if he lose, every drop falling from his wounds into the centre of his thoughts, as his death to him, so shall it be to me, the end of my loves, my life, and my liberty."

As still she was about to go forward in her passion, the trumpet sounded, and they fell to fight in such furious sort, as the Arcadians and DEMOCLES himself wondered to see the courage of the shepherd, that he tied the knight to such a sore task. PLEUSIDIPPUS likewise feeling an extraordinary kind of force, and seeing with what courage the knight of the shepherds fought, began to conjecture diversely of the war, and to fear the event of the combat. On the contrary part, MELICERTUS, half wearied with the heavy blows of PLEUSIDIPPUS, stood in a maze, how so young a wag should be so expert in his weapon.

Thus debating diversely in their several thoughts, at length, being both weary, they stepped back, and leaning on their swords, took breath, gazing each on other. At last, PLEUSIDIPPUS burst into these speeches. "Shepherd in life, though now a gentleman in armour, if thy degree be better, I glory I am not disgraced with the combat: tell me, how darest thou so far wrong me, as to bear mine arms on thy shield?" "Princocks," quoth MELICERTUS, "thou liest, they be mine own; and thou, contrary to the law of arms, bearest my crest without difference, in which quarrel, seeing it concerneth my honour, I will revenge it as far as my loves;" and with that he gave such a charging blow at PLEUSIDIPPUS's helm, that he had almost overturned him. PLEUSIDIPPUS left not the blow unrequited, but doubled his force; insomuch that the hazard

of the battle was doubtful, and both of them were fain to take breath again. DEMOCLES seeing his time, that both of them were so weakened, gave the watchword, and the ambush leaped out, slaughtered many of the shepherds, put the rest to flight, took the two champions prisoners, and sacking the castle, carried them and the fair SAMELA to his court; letting the shepherdess have her liberty, but putting MELICERTUS and PLEUSIDIPPUS into a deep and dark dungeon.

Where leaving these passionate lovers in this catastrophe, again to DORON, the homely blunt shepherd; who having been long enamoured of CARMELA, much good wooing passed betwixt them, and yet little speeding: at last, both of them met hard by the promontory of Arcadia, she leading forth her sheep, and he going to see his new yeaned lambs. As soon as they met, breaking a few quarter blows with such country glances as they could, they jeered one at another lovingly. At last, DORON manfully began thus.

“CARMELA, by my troth, good morrow; it is as dainty to see you abroad, as to eat a mess of sweet milk in July. You are proved such a house-dove of late, or rather so good a housewife, that no man may see you under a couple of capons: the churchyard may stand long enough ere you will come to look on it; and the piper may beg for every penny he gets out of your purse: but it is no matter, you are in love with some stout ruffler, and yet poor folks, such as I am, must be content with pottage.” And with that, turning his back, he smiled in his sleeve, to see how kindly he had given her the bob; which CARMELA seeing, she thought to be even with him thus.

“Indeed, DORON, you say well; it is long since we met, and our house is a grange house with you: but we have tied up the great dog, and when you come you shall have green rushes, you are such a stranger: but it is no matter, soon hot, soon cold; he that mingles himself with draff the hogs will eat him; and she that

lays her love on an unkind man, shall find sorrow enough to eat her sops withal." And with that, CARMELA was so full stomached that she wept.

DORON, to shew himself a natural young man, gave her a few kind kisses to comfort her, and swore that she was the woman he loved best in the world; "and for proof," quoth he, "thou shalt hear what I will praise." "And you," quoth she, "what I will perform." And so taking hand in hand, they kindly sate them down, and began to discourse their loves in these eclogues.

DORON'S ECLOGUES JOINED WITH CARMELA'S.

Sit down, CARMELA; here are cubs for kings,
Sloes black as jet, or like my Christmas shoes:
Sweet cyder, which my leathern bottle brings:
Sit down, CARMELA, let me kiss thy toes.

CARMELA.

Ah, DORON! ah, my heart! thou art as white
As is my mother's calf, or brinded cow;
Thine eyes are like the slow-worms in the night;
Thine hairs resemble thickest of the snow.

The lines within thy face are deep and clear,
Like to the furrows of my father's wain;
Thy sweat upon thy face doth oft appear,
Like to my mother's fat and kitchen gain.

Ah, leave my toe, and kiss my lips, my love!
My lips are thine, for I have given them thee;
Within thy cap 'tis thou shalt wear my glove;
At foot-ball sport thou shalt my champion be.

DORON.

CARMELA, dear, even as the golden ball
That Venus got, such are thy goodly eyes,
When cherries' juice is jumbled therewithal;
Thy breath is like the steam of apple-pies.

Thy lips resemble two cucumbers fair;
Thy teeth like to the tusks of fattest swine;
Thy speech is like the thunder in the air:
Would God thy toes, thy lips, and all were mine!

CARMELA.

DORON, what thing doth move this wishing grief?

DORON.

This love, CARMELA; ah, 'tis cruel love!
That like a slave, and caitiff villain thief,
Hath cut my throat of joy for my behave.

CARMELA.

Where was he born?

DORON.

In faith I know not where;
But I have heard much talking of his dart:
Ay me, poor man! with many a trickling tear,
I feel him wound the forehearse of my heart.

What, do I love? O no, I do but talk.

What, shall I die for love? O no, not so.

What, am I dead? O no, my tongue doth walk.

Come kiss, CARMELA; and confound my woe.

CARMELA.

Even with this kiss, as once my father did,
 I seal the sweet indentures of delight;
 Before I break my vow, the gods forbid,
 No, not by day, nor yet by darksome night.

DORON.

Even with this garland, made of hollyhocks,
 I cross thy brows, from every shepherd's kiss.
 Heigh ho! how glad am I to touch thy locks;
 My frolic heart even now a free man is.

CARMELA.

I thank you, DORON; and will think on you:
 I love you, DORON; and will wink on you:
 I seal your chapter patent with my thumbs;
 Come kiss and part, for fear my mother comes!

Thus ended this merry eclogue betwixt DORON and CARMELA; which, Gentlemen, if it be stuffed with pretty similes, and far-fetched metaphors, think the poor country lovers knew no further comparisons than came within compass of their country logic. Well, 'twas a good world, when such simplicity was used, says the old women of our time, when a ring of a rush would tie as much love together as a gimmon of gold. But, Gentlemen, since we have talked of love so long, you shall give me leave to shew my opinion of that foolish fancy, thus:

SONETTO.

What thing is love? It is a power divine,
 That reigns us; or else a wreakful law,
 That dooms our minds to beauty to incline.
 It is a star, whose influence doth draw
 Our hearts to loud dissembling of his might,
 Till he be master of our hearts and sight.

Love is a discord, and a strange divorce
 Betwixt our sense and reason, by whose power
 As mad with reason we admit that force,
 Which wit or labour never may devour.
 It is a will that brooketh no consent:
 It would refuse, yet never may repent.

Love's a desire, which for to wait a time,
 Doth lose an age of years, and so doth pass,
 As doth the shadow, sever'd from his prime,
 Seeming as though it were, yet never was:
 Leaving behind nought but repentant thoughts
 Of days ill spent, for that which profit noughts.

It's now a peace, and then a sudden war,
 A hope consum'd before it is conceiv'd;
 At hand it fears, and menaceth afar,
 And he that gains is most of all deceiv'd.
 It is a secret, hidden and not known,
 Which one may better feel than write upon.

Thus, Gentlemen, have you heard my verdict in this sonetto.
 Now will I return to DORON and CARMELA, who not seeing her

mother come, fell again to a few homely kisses, and thus it was.

After they had thus amorously ended their eclogues, they plighted faith and troth, and CARMELA, very briskly wiping her mouth with a white apron, sealed it with a kiss, which DORON taketh marvellous kindly. After a little playing, loth to depart, they both went about their business.

Leaving them therefore to their business, again to DEMOCLES, who seeing no entreaties would serve to persuade SAMELA to love, neither the hope of the Arcadian crown, nor the title of a queen, lastly assayed with frowns and threats; but all in vain: for SAMELA, first restrained by nature, in that he was her father, and secondly by love, in that MELICERTUS lay imprisoned only for her sake, stood still so stiff to her tackling, that DEMOCLES, changing love into hate, resolved to revenge that with death which no means else might satisfy; so that to colour his frauds withal, he gave SAMELA free liberty to visit MELICERTUS; which she had not long done, but that by the instigation of the old king, the jailor, confederate to his treachery, accuseth her of adultery: whereupon, without further witness, they both were condemned to die.

These two lovers, knowing themselves guiltless in this surmised faction, were joyful to end their loves with their lives, and so to conclude all in a fatal and final content of minds and fashions. But DEMOCLES set free PLEUSIDIPPUS, as afraid lest the king of Thesaly would revenge the wrong of his knight, entertaining him with such sumptuous banquets as befitted so brave and worthy a gentleman.

The day prefixed come wherein these parties should die, SAMELA was so desirous to end her life with her friend, that she would not reveal either unto DEMOCLES or MELICERTUS what she was; and MELICERTUS rather chose to die with his SAMELA, than once to name himself MAXIMUS.

Both, thus resolved, were brought to the place of execution: and PLEUSIDIPPUS, sitting on a scaffold with DEMOCLES, seeing SAMELA come forth like the bush in the morning, felt an uncouth passion in his mind, and nature began to enter combat with his thoughts: not love, but reverence; not fancy, but fear began to assail him; that he turned to the king, and said: "Is it not pity, DEMOCLES, such divine beauty should be wrapped in cinders?" "No," quoth DEMOCLES, "where the anger of a king must be satisfied." At this answer PLEUSIDIPPUS wrapped his face in his cloak and wept, and all the assistants grieved to see so fair a creature subject to the violent rage of Fortune.

Well, DEMOCLES commanded the deathsman to do his devoir, who kneeling down and craving pardon, ready to give MELICERTUS the fatal stroke, there stepped out an old woman attired like a prophetess, who cried out, "Villain, hold thy hand! thou wrongest the daughter of a king!" DEMOCLES hearing the outcry, and seeing that at that word the people began to mutiny and murmur, demanded of the old woman what she meant. "Now," quoth the old woman¹, "is the Delphian oracle performed, Neptune hath yielded up the world's wonder, and that is young PLEUSIDIPPUS, nephew to thee, and son to fair SEPHESTIA, who here standeth under the name of SAMELA, cast upon the promontory of Arcadia with her young son, where she as a shepherdess hath lived in labours tempered with loves. Her son, playing on the shore, was conveyed by certain pirates into Thessaly, where (when as he was supposed every way to be dead) doing deeds of chivalry, he fulfilled the prophecy. Your highness giving the lion, was guide unto the lambs, in dissembling yourself a shepherd; planets resting upon the hills, was that picture of Venus upon their crests; and the seas that had neither ebb nor tide, was the combat 'twixt the father and the son, that

¹ It is Democles in the original, which is an obvious misprint.

gave the waves of the seas in their shields, not able to vanquish one another, but parting with equal victory : for know, DEMOCLES, this MELICERTUS is MAXIMUS, twice betrothed to SEPHESTIA, and father to young PLEUSIDIPPUS. Now, therefore, the oracle fulfilled; is the happy time wherein Arcadia shall rest in peace."

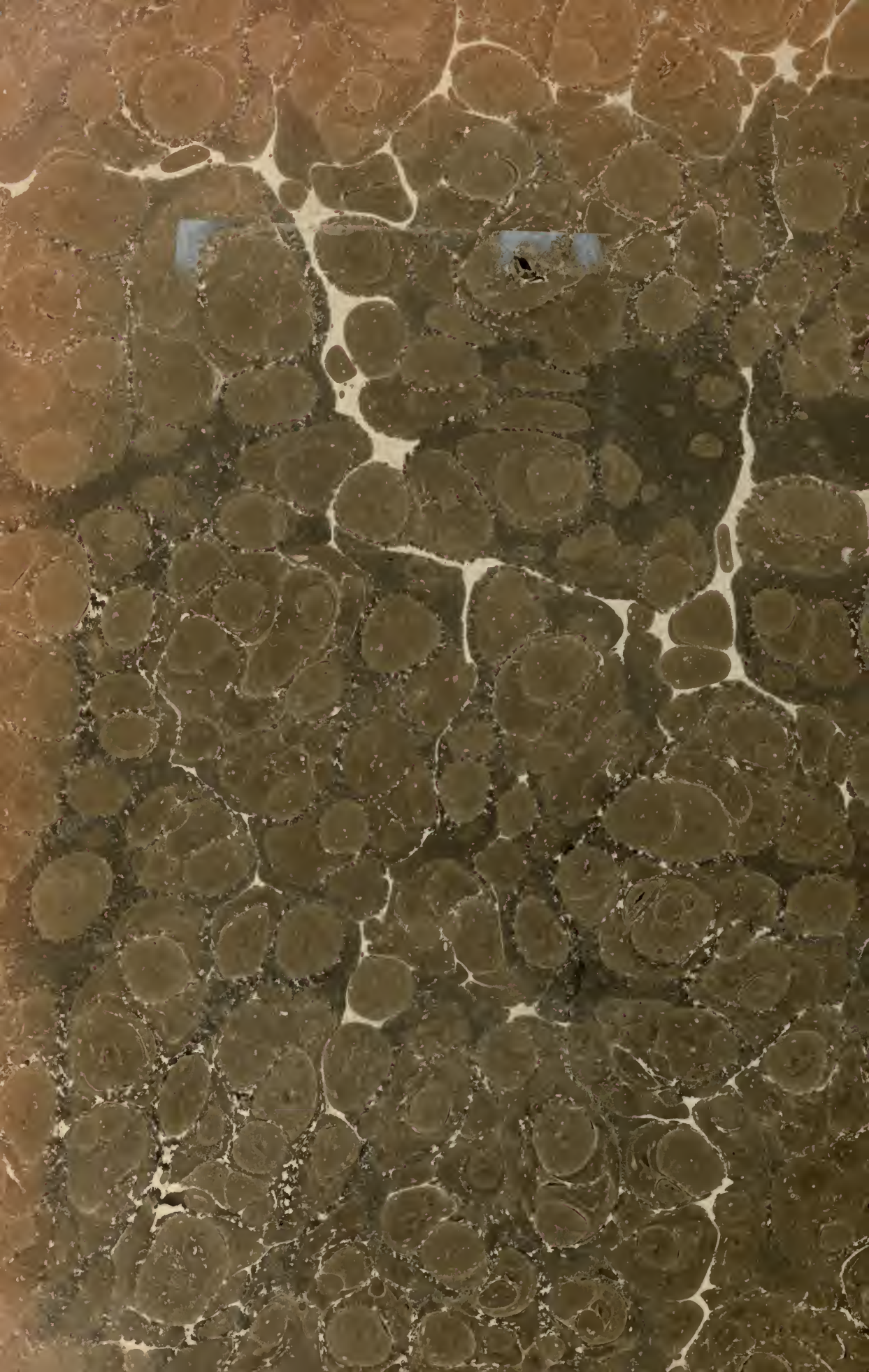
At this the people gave a great shout, and the old woman vanished. DEMOCLES, as a man ravished with an ecstasy of sudden joy, sate still, and stared on the face of SEPHESTIA. PLEUSIDIPPUS, in all duty, leaped from his seat, and went and covered his mother with his robe, craving pardon for the fondness of his incestuous affection ; and kneeling at his father's feet submiss, in that he had drawn his sword, and sought his life that first in the world gave him life. MAXIMUS first looked on his wife, and seeing by the lineaments of her face that it was SEPHESTIA, fell about her neck, and both of them weeping in the bosom of her son, shed tears for joy to see him so brave a gentleman.

DEMOCLES, all this while sitting in a trance, at last calling his senses together, seeing his daughter revived, whom so cruelly, for the love of MAXIMUS, he had banished out of his confines, MAXIMUS in safety, and the child a matchless paragon of approved chivalry, he leaped from his seat, and embraced them all with tears, craving pardon of MAXIMUS and SEPHESTIA : and to shew that the outward object of his watery eyes had a sympathy with the inward passion of his heart, he impaled the head of his young nephew PLEUSIDIPPUS with the crown and diadem of Arcadia ; for that his brother LAMEDON had in all distress not left his daughter SEPHESTIA, he took the matter so kindly, that he reconciled himself unto him, and made him duke in Arcadia.

The success of this fore-rehearsed catastrophe growing so comical, they all concluded, after the festival solemnizing of the coronation (which was made famous with the excellent deeds of many worthy cavaliers) to pass into Thessaly, to contract the

marriage betwixt PLEUSIDIPPUS and the daughter of the Thessalian king. Which news spread through Arcadia as a wonder ; that at last it came to MENAPHON's ears, who hearing the high parentage of his supposed SAMELA, seeing his passions were too aspiring, and that with the Syrian wolves he barked against the moon, he left such lettice as were too fine for his lips, and courted his old love PESANA, to whom shortly after he was married. And lest there should be left any thing unperfect in this pastoral accident, DORON smudged himself up, and jumped a marriage with his old friend CARMELA.

FINIS.



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